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PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS

1930

WHOLESALE

CATALOGUE

of

Ground-Cover Plants, Rock-Garden
Plants, Creepers, Perennials,
Evergreen and Deciduous
Shrubs

HUGH B. BARCLAY

1268 MONTGOMERY AVENUE

Narberth, Pa.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN GARDEN POTTERY,
FOUNTAINS, SUNDIALS, ETC.

We invite our customers and friends to visit our NURSERY and Garden Ware display and show rooms.

... Good roads lead from all directions ...
 By motor from Philadelphia: Leave Broad St. at City Hall, follow WEST on Market St. to Lancaster Ave. on RIGHT (Lincoln Highway). Follow Lancaster Ave. to City Ave., turn RIGHT and follow City Ave. to Old Lancaster Road. Turn LEFT. This runs straight into Montgomery Ave. Our Office and Grounds are on the LEFT as indicated by the ARROW.
 Train Connections: From Broad St. Station take PAOLI LOCAL to NARBERTH. A 15 min. ride. From Narberth, a 5 min. ride on the ARDMORE BUS will bring you to the NURSERY and Show Rooms.

Our Branch Display Rooms

We have also a display establishment on Lancaster Ave. (Lincoln Highway).

Follow Lancaster Ave. straight through until you reach the traffic light at Wynnewood Ave. Our Branch Display is just 150 feet from the light on the RIGHT.



Wholesale Catalogue *of* Ground Cover Plants

PACHYSANDRA, English Ivy, Halls Honeysuckle,
Euonymus, Vinca Minor, Wild Thyme, etc.

Herbaceous Perennials and Rockgarden Plants

Broad and Narrow-leaved Evergreens Shrubs and Trees

Decideous Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Climbing Vines and Creepers

Antique Oil Jars, Pottery, Normandy Animals,
Bird Baths, Sun Dials, Fountains, etc.

Catalogues of these sent on request

HUGH B. BARCLAY

1268 MONTGOMERY AVENUE

NARBERTH, PA.

[Narberth is but fifteen minutes from Philadelphia via
Broad Street Station on the Penna. R. R. Main Line.]

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Foreword

IN PRESENTING our catalogue for this year we wish first of all to heartily and sincerely thank our numerous customers for the continued and increased patronage.

Your confidence and interest in us has enabled us to greatly increase our facilities for the propagation and growing of Ground-Cover Plants in quantity at moderate prices; and furthermore add to our list of plants many that we trust will be of interest.

We shall continue to welcome your criticisms, inquiries and special planting problems, for by this means only can we determine what to grow for you.

Prices are quoted, Net and F. O. B., Narberth, Pa. No charges are made for packing. Special quotations will be made upon plants in quantity and upon occasion in other sizes than offered.

Terms are net cash, or satisfactory bank and other references from unknown customers. In return we would advise that you may investigate our reliability from any Seed Firm, Nurseryman or Landscape Firm of repute.

Very truly yours,

HUGH B. BARCLAY,

Narberth, Pa.



Preface

GROUND-COVER PLANTS

GROUND-COVER PLANTS are deciduous plants or evergreen plants which can be used to carpet and cover with green, areas of considerable extent where grass will not grow or where it may be more advantageous and beautiful to use such plants.

Landscape architects have quickly realized the value of such plants for myriad purposes, among them the following:

Under trees as a benefit to the trees and to cover the unsightly bare soil.

Under evergreen or deciduous shrub plantings for the same purpose, and to face-down such plantings, so that one does not see the usually unsightly stems of the higher plants.

For Terraces, Slopes, Garden Borders and Walks, Stepping-Stone Paths, Foundation Plantings and the like.

It is conceded by the landscape profession, to whom we sell yearly hundreds of thousands of plants, that our original methods of growing and advice for planting are proper and reliable.

Ground-Cover Plants should be planted closely, therefore it is better to use more small, but well-grown plants, rather than fewer large plants, for a given area. With larger plants widely spaced each plant must grow a great deal to completely cover the space between plants, while smaller ones closely spaced have each to grow but little before a solid carpet is formed, which excludes the sun from their root-system, conserves moisture and eliminates weeds.

In the use of Ground-Cover Plants it is most important that such plants should be planted closely for permanent and immediate effect. Such plantings continue to flourish for years with occasional mulching and moderate care.

Our economical system of propagation and method of selling the plants as small filed-grown plants or directly from two and one-quarter inch pots, in which they are allowed to remain until fully pot-bound, instead of re-shifting into three and one-half or four-inch pots, eliminates the expense of re-shifting; no excess soil is shipped, packing charges are lessened, and plants ship more safely, and are better and more quickly planted.

Complaints: We have carefully investigated the complaints received, and can truthfully say that poor results of such plantings have invariably been due to careless planting and careless preparation of the soil. Please read instructions carefully.

Planting Directions

HEAVY SOILS

Few plants enjoy heavy soil even if rich, and for such soils we advise the addition of two inches of sand and two inches of Peat Moss, dug into the soil not more than four to six inches deep. If soil is rich no manure need be added. *Plant firmly.*

MEDIUM SOILS

Addition of one inch of sand and two inches of Granulated Peat Moss, or fine compost, dug four to six inches deep (not deeper). No manure unless soil is poor. *Plant firmly.*

LIGHT SOILS

Addition of two inches of Granulated Peat Moss or Leaf Mould or Compost, Peat Moss preferred. Add manure if soil is poor, but do not dig under more than six inches, except for Euonymus or similar deep-rooted plants. *Plant firmly.*

VERY POOR LIGHT SOILS

Add manure and Peat Moss (or Compost), two inches of each. Dig in deeper, about eight inches, level and add one inch more of Peat Moss. Dig lightly and plant firmly.

HARD GROUND

The soil about many new homes where grading has been done will be found to be extremely hard from the presence of clay sub-soil with the top soil. Such soil should be first broken up well by deep digging. Two inches of sand and two inches of Peat Moss or manure added, again turned and well broken up, and then another inch each of sand and Peat Moss added and dug four to six inches deep. *Plant firmly.*

UNDER TREES

The soil under large trees is invariably poor and contains little humus. Bearing in mind that *any plant* planted under a tree has keen competition, any added attention of the soil is good advice. We advise, first, the digging of the soil to be planted to a depth of six to eight inches. Add three inches of manure and two inches of Peat Moss or Compost, add sand if the soil is very heavy. Dig well again, add another inch of peat Moss or Compost, and work in lightly. Plant firmly.

PLANT FIRMLY

Plant firmly and water the plants in well so that the roots may come in contact with the soil and immediately commence growth.

MULCHING

A light mulch, *one-half to one inch*, but no more, of Granulated Peat Moss, Buckwheat Hulls or fine Compost, is beneficial to any planting and where possible should be given after planting.

General List of Ground Cover Plants

AJUGA REPTANS (*Bugle*). A useful ground-cover plant in shady positions, spreading in habit. Flat leaves almost evergreen. Flowers purplish-blue in May. 3 to 4 inches high. Good for planting on steep embankments and in other ground-cover work.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
Small field plants 6 to 8 inches	\$ 1.50	\$ 8.00	\$65.00
2¼-inch pot plants 8 to 10 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00

AJUGA GENEVENSIS. Similar to Ajuga Reptans except that the flowers are bright blue in June and are carried on stems 6 to 8 inches high. The mature foliage takes on a variegated form.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
Small field plants 6 to 8 inches	1.50	8.00	65.00
2¼-inch pot plants 8 to 10 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00

AKEBIA QUINATA. See page 16.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI (*Bearberry*). An attractive little trailing evergreen plant, with deep green leaves, and small white flowers tinged with red, and followed by a rather large red berry. Fine for sandy and shady places. Good for plantings near the seashore.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
Pot plants 6 to 8 inches	4.50	39.00	350.00

ARENARIA. See page 28.

ASTER MAUVE CUSHION (*Japanese Hardy Aster*). A distinct species forming circular cushion-like plants 2½ feet across and 9 inches high. Flowers delicate soft Mauve over 1¼ inches in diameter, and produced in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. October and November. Excellent for steep terrace planting with Thymes and Nepeta Mussini.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
Field plants 10 to 12 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00

BERBERIS IN VARIETY. See pages 48, 62.

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA (<i>Poppy Mallow</i>). An elegant trailing plant with finely divided foliage. Flowers large and saucer-shaped, deep rosy-crimson with white eye. Blooms all summer and fall. For base of shrub plantings on lawns and for massing on terraces.			
Pot grown plants Distance to Plant 12 inches	2.00	15.00	120.00
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (<i>Lily-of-the-Valley</i>). Will establish well in masses in all shady places in good soil. Shady hollows, cold corners, etc. Stems carrying many extremely fragrant, bell-shaped flowers in May.			
Single crown; field grown ... Distance to Plant ... 3 to 4 inches	1.00	7.50	60.00
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS . No better or more beautiful plant known for terraces, slopes, tops of low walls, foundation planting, etc. A plant that will eventually be used by thousands instead of <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> . Fan-shaped, prostrate branches, bearing red berries in fall.			
3½-inch pot plants Distance to Plant 12 to 18 inches	6.50	50.00	400.00
6-inch pot plants 18 to 24 inches	12.50	100.00	850.00
NATURAL IRREGULAR SHAPED PLANTS			
18-24 inches field grown, 3 year 2 to 2½ feet	18.00		
24-30 inches field grown, 3 year 2½ to 3 feet	22.00		
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS var. PERPUSILLA . Similar to preceding variety except it is more upright in habit of growth.			
3½-inch pot plants Distance to Plant 12 to 18 inches	8.00	65.00	500.00
6-inch pot plants 18 to 24 inches	15.00	125.00	1000.00
COTONEASTER HUMIFUSA syn. <i>Dam-meri</i> . A plant which will be most widely used as a ground-cover when better known. A flat growing semi-evergreen woody plant, with larger leaves than <i>C. horizontalis</i> . Large red berries in the fall. It grows perfectly flat and roots where branches touch the soil, making it ideal for terrace positions. <i>Hardy here.</i>			
3½-inch pot plants Distance to Plant 12 to 18 inches	8.00	75.00	500.00
6-inch pot plants 18 to 24 inches	15.00	125.00	

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

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	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA.			
<i>(Rockspray)</i> . Very small and deep green leaves. Rather more bushy than <i>C. horizontalis</i> and retains its foliage later. Scarlet berries.			
	Distance to Plant		
3½-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	8.00	75.00

CYTISSUS SCOPARIUS. See page 65.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. See page 49.

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES <i>(Maiden Pink)</i> .			
Dwarf plant with narrow evergreen leaves and a profusion of small crimson flowers in June and July. The best <i>Dianthus</i> for ground-cover purposes.			
Field grown plants		1.50	12.00 100.00

EPIGAEA REPENS <i>(Trailing Arbutus)</i> .			
Native. The delicately scented Mayflower. Flowers are a light rose color, April and May. 2 to 4 inches. Can be established where forest conditions prevail, or use plenty of Peat Moss and half rotted leaves.			
	Distance to Plant		
Field grown plants	8 to 12 inches	3.50	22.50

EPILOBIUM HECTORI. The question of a plant to use on paved terraces is now answered. <i>Epilobium</i> is a very low growing, moss-like, little plant about ½ an inch high; forming mats of very small bronzy green foliage. It seems to delight in corners and crowded positions. Stock at present very scarce.			
	Distance to Plant		
2¼-inch pot plants	6 inches	2.50	22.00 175.00

ERICA *(Heath)*. See page 35.

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

Euonymus

We have Euonymus in several varieties. Euonymus are particularly desirable for their dense evergreen foliage and their extreme hardiness. Some varieties on account of this take the place of English Ivy for wall covers, others, that of boxwood as an edging plant. All of the varieties listed are especially suitable for Ground-Cover Work or Terraces and Banks. They will stand some shade and altogether are plants that have been too little used.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. This Euonymus adapts itself to many purposes. As a clinging climber on stone or brick walls to a height of 10 to 12 feet and good for low garden walls; as an evergreen trailing plant in window boxes and vases; or cut back and clipped it makes a dwarf edging resembling boxwood. It is one of our best low, spreading evergreen ground-covers. Leaves measure about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and 1 inch long, and are almost oval in shape and are lightly veined with serrated edges. Should be used more extensively.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
One-year field 10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	75.00
Two-year field 12 to 18 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00
Three-year field 18 to 24 inches	2.50	20.00	175.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA.

Similar to Radicans in form and habit except that the leaves are edged white about the green center. Very showy in contrast to the green.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
One-year field 10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	75.00
Two-year field 12 to 18 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00
Three-year field 18 to 24 inches	2.50	20.00	175.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS KEWENSIS.

As a low evergreen ground-cover this small leaved Euonymus ranks high. It forms a perfect mat of green leaves, turning bronzy-red in autumn. The leaves are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and a trifle longer, almost round. Fine for evergreen creeper in rock-garden, as it will cling to large boulders and reach about 2 feet or more. Most suitable for low walls, edge of pools, areaway copings, low slopes and terraces. The smallest Euonymus and one of the best.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
Three-year field 10 to 12 inches	2.00	15.00	100.00
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pot plants 10 to 12 inches	2.00	15.00	100.00

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

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EUONYMUS RADICANS COLORATA.

We consider E. Colorata and E. Acutus the coming plants for large terraces and slopes, semi-waste hillsides, roadside plantings, etc. Being entirely evergreen (foliage turns bronzy-red in winter), it is very attractive at all seasons. E. Colorata and E. Acutus are both prostrate, rapid growing plants, rooting at every joint, and do not climb, thus giving a uniform, even effect. Leaves of E. Colorata are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, almost oval. We have faith enough in this plant to have on hand one hundred thousand plants.

	Distance to Plant			
Two-year field	15 to 18 inches	3.50	20.00	175.00
Three-year field	18 to 24 inches	4.50	30.00	200.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS CARRIERI.

One of the larger leaved varieties. Broadly oval in shape, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. It is upright in habit of growth. It may be used as a climber or it will form an evergreen hedge or specimen bush if cut back and clipped.

	Distance to Plant			
Two-year field	18 to 24 inches	3.50	20.00	175.00
Three-year field	24 to 36 inches	4.50	30.00	250.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGE T U S

(*Evergreen Bittersweet*). The largest and strongest growing Euonymus. Distinct from the other evergreen Euonymus because of the orange-red berries carried during the winter—hence its common name, Evergreen Bittersweet. Rather slow to start, but as soon as it becomes established climbs rapidly. Used on walls of any kind and to spread along low stone walls and embankments. It is also ideal for foundation plantings and as a facing-down-plant in combination with Laurel and other broad-leaved Evergreens. The leaves on old stems measure about 1 inch wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; leaves on young growth are smaller.

	Distance to Plant			
Two-year field	18 to 24 inches	3.50	20.00	175.00
Three-year field	24 to 36 inches	4.50	30.00	250.00

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

N A R B E R T H , P E N N A .

EUONYMUS RADICANS ACUTUS. Very similar to E. Colorata except that leaves are more pointed and a lighter green in color.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Two-year field	15 to 18 inches	3.50	20.00	175.00
Three-year field	18 to 24 inches	4.50	30.00	200.00

DWARF EVERGREENS. See pages 52-57.

FERNS. See page 36.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Native. (*Aromatic Wintergreen.*) A low trailing evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white, followed by large bright red berries, which remain until next season. Mulch the bed with Peat Moss. It requires one season to establish this plant.

	Distance to Plant			
Large clumpy plants	8 to 12 inches	2.00	15.00	148.00

HEDERA HELIX (*English Ivy*). The well-known large leaved evergreen clinging Ivy so much used for walls and houses. The uses of this plant are very numerous and it is seldom used enough anywhere, for it is a beautiful climber, free from diseases and insect pests. As a border for garden beds or to outline walks, etc., and as a ground-cover plant in all semi-shady places. The secret, in obtaining the best results as a ground-cover plant, is to use *smaller plants* and *more of them* which will readily cover all of the bare soil; rather than long large plants which must be pinned down and cannot be clipped as well.

	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	5.00	40.00	350.00

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HEDERA HELIX GRACILIS (*Small-leaved English Ivy*). Similar to the above and used for the same purposes. The foliage is smaller and it is a slower grower. A more pleasing effect is obtained in many situations. It is hardier than the former. This variety is comparatively scarce. Ideal for edge, of flower borders, walks, and bordering formal pools, and for rock garden work in sun or shade.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	6.00	50.00	450.00

HELIANTHEMUM (*Rock or Sun Rose*).

Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps which during the flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom. A good ground-cover for a sunny situation and rock garden work. We offer the following varieties:

	Distance to Plant		
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches		
Album plenum. Double white		2.00	15.00
Bride. Single white, silvery foliage		2.50	18.00
Buttercup. Single golden yellow		2.00	15.00
Clara Middleton. Single; rich orange		2.50	18.00
Fireball. Double bright scarlet		2.00	15.00
Macrantha. Single white		2.50	18.00
Mrs. Earle. Single scarlet		2.00	15.00
Praecox. Single yellow, silvery foliage		2.50	18.00
Rhodanthe carneum. Single pink, silvery foliage		2.50	18.00
Rose Queen. Single pink		2.50	18.00
Sudbury Gem. Single crimson-bronze		2.50	18.00

HERNARIA GLABRA. Prostrate creeper; excellent for planting between flagstone terraces or flagstone paths; foliage moss-like, green shading to bronze in winter.

	Distance to Plant		
Field plants	4 to 8 inches	2.00	15.00 135.00

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	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
HYPERICUM CALYGINUM. A dwarf stoloniferous rooting shrub, for sun or semi-shade, not exceeding 12 inches. It makes an excellent carpet of dark green foliage which in August is covered with large yellow blossoms. For covering rough banks; prefers light soil.			
Distance to Plant			
3-inch pot plants 12 to 15 inches	3.00	25.00	220.00

HYPERICUM REPTANS. A distinct trailing species from the Himalayas. Fine, light green, needle-like foliage. Flowers are very large, light yellow, tinged reddish, and appear in August and September. 1/2 inch. An excellent plant.			
Distance to Plant			
Field plants 12 to 15 inches	3.00	25.00	220.00

IBERIS IN VARIETY. See pages 38, 39.

LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA (<i>Hall's Honeysuckle</i>). This is the honeysuckle we know so well, and which helps to make Pennsylvania roadsides beautiful to other state visitors, though it is not generally appreciated. For covering fences, steep banks and unsightly places it has no equal, and should be much more freely planted. Perfectly hardy, free from disease, and of rapid growth. It can be cut at will and easily kept within bounds. Small field or pot plants, planted closely, will give a much more even effect than larger plants.			
Distance to Plant			
Small field plants 10 to 15 inches	1.50	8.00	65.00
2 1/4-inch pot plants 10 to 15 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00
4-inch pot plants 18 to 24 inches	4.00	30.00	250.00

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA (<i>Moneywort</i>). A semi-evergreen creeper, with light green foliage, and covered in summer with thousands of bright yellow flowers. Height 1 to 2 inches. An old-fashioned plant seen growing wild in old gardens. Excellent for moist places in sun or shade, rockeries and steep banks.			
Distance to Plant			
Small field plants 6 to 8 inches	1.50	8.00	65.00
2 1/4-inch pot plants 6 to 8 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

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MITCHELLA REPENS (*Partridge Berry*).

A native trailing evergreen plant, too little used. The red berries resemble a partridge's head and persist throughout the winter. Indispensable for intimate woodland planting.

	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	10 to 12 inches	2.25	15.00	125.00

NEPETA GLECHOMA (*Ground Ivy*).

Native. A beautiful little creeping ground-cover plant with light blue flowers in early spring. Semi-evergreen. Particularly situated for moist locations. Rapid grower.

	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	10 to 12 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00

NEPETA MUSSINI. Sage green foliage, plants are a sheet of lavender-blue in May and June and if cut after flowering will bloom as freely in the fall. A most satisfactory plant for mass effect in the border, rock garden, and for steep banks.

	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	12 to 15 inches	2.00	15.00	100.00



PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

Pachysandra Terminalis

(JAPANESE SPURGE)

THE plant of a thousand uses and the best plant for those uses, bar none. Evergreen always. Hardy under all conditions. Disease free. Even height of six inches. Growing in *dense shade or full sun* gladly, under any condition of soil or exposure, and adding 100 per cent. to the appearance of any planting, as well as benefiting the planting by shading the soil.

The green rug for the outdoor living room and some of its main uses are:

Under all evergreen plantings.
Under all shrub plantings.
For areaway copings.
For loggia and enclosed porch uses.
For winter and summer window boxes.
For shrub and flower bed borders.
For bordering walks and drives.
For steep terraces in sun or shade.
For city yards it is ideal.
For cemetery plots.
For dense shade under any kind of trees.
To benefit and beautify anywhere.

We advise the use of one-year field, two-year field, or two and one-quarter-inch pot plants, *planted closely*, in preference to larger field or pot plants widely spaced. *Pachysandra needs the shade of its own foliage to promote proper growth.* Also by close planting the creeping stolons come up to fill the vacant places more quickly, while with larger plants the stolons will not cover the space for several years. The root-system of larger plants is no greater than that from small plants grown from cuttings (not divisions, for divisions will make no root system).

We would stress here that all of our Pachysandra plants are grown from green cuttings rooted in sand, from which they are transplanted to the field for one or more years, or into two and one-half inch pots for two years. that they may be pot bound and form stolons before shipping.

The accompanying illustration gives some idea of the vigorous condition of our strong, healthy young pot plants.



2¼" pot plant

ALL sizes of plants may be safely shipped and planted at any season. For extensive plantings we recommend the use of two-year field plants and for summer plantings the two and one-quarter inch pot plants.

Since a Ground-Cover plant is intended to cover the ground with an even mat of foliage and not as a specimen plant, the instructions we give under the heading "Distances to Plant" should be followed, to secure quickly the desired effect.

Some confirmations of our motto:

"Benefit and beautify with Pachysandra."

"The green rug for the outdoor living room."

The writers of the following opinions are all renowned Landscape Architects and Arborists.

"I am of the opinion that Pachysandra is of immense benefit planted as a Ground-Cover under old trees, and I know of numerous occasions where it has been so used in the vicinity of Boston."

"I am strong for the planting of Pachysandra and other Ground-Covers about the base of old trees."

"It seems to me that the beneficial effect of Pachysandra on many trees would be almost a foregone conclusion."

"I am of the opinion that Pachysandra under trees on the lawn, where it is impossible to maintain a good turf, not only prevents erosion, but maintains the moisture and is a decided benefit for both trees and shrubbery."

"In addition to its attractive appearance we find it a great aid in maintaining certain conditions and highly recommend its use in the restoration and preservation of old and undernourished trees."

"After applying top soil, Peat Moss and manure, it is my intention to blanket these areas with Pachysandra, which I consider the most effective Ground-Cover obtainable."

"My own experience has been that there is no better way of keeping a soil condition conducive to a good root growth than by means of such a Ground-Cover."

"We have been using Pachysandra for a number of years and find it a very desirable Ground-Cover for use under trees."

"I am very much in favor of using the Ground-Covers wherever possible in place of grass."

"Briefly I believe that its greatest value is that of continuing or reproducing forest conditions for old trees."

Lest you feel we are over-exaggerating the value of Pachysandra, we would say that starting sales ten years ago with but a few hundred plants we are now growing annually over a million plants.

Pachysandra if planted as directed will thrive in any climate, Canada to Florida and California; Hawaii, England, Germany, etc., provided the soil is not *alkaline* nor an extremely stiff clay.

The original letters from which extractions are here printed are in our files. The illustrations in this catalogue are of plantings in the vicinity of Philadelphia which have been established from eight to twenty years.

WE CAN SUPPLY ANY QUANTITY AT ANY TIME



Pachysandra as a Benefit to Aged or Undernourished Trees

The tree surgeons are accomplishing invaluable service in the preservation of our injured and aged friends, the trees. A nationally known tree expert company wrote us that they instruct their field men in its use and strongly recommend it. You can help them also by planting *Pachysandra* under them.

Smooth, well-kept lawns do not create forest conditions where decaying leaves furnish nourishment and shaded soil prevents evaporation.

The planting of *Pachysandra* under trees furnishes for them the conditions they need, by protecting their roots from the drying effect of sun and wind. It prevents the evaporation of moisture that they must have. Its stoloniferous root-system keeps the surface soil friable, thus allowing the falling moisture to penetrate to the tree roots. In other words, it performs the work of an efficient mulch.

HUGH B. BARCLAY

The cool green foliage of Pachysandra, six inches high, hides from view fallen leaves, which, instead of being raked away, as formerly, now remain and assist in nourishing the trees.

Quantities of humus, manure or fertilizer may be given the tree from time to time and being entirely hidden by the foliage of Pachysandra are not unsightly.

Pachysandra gives as nearly as is possible the exact conditions your trees require for health and vigor.

You will note in the "opinions" from Landscape Architects and Arborists that many of them use and recommend Pachysandra as a benefit to trees.

Write for our special booklet about Pachysandra.

PRICES

Size	Distance to Plant	Per 100	Per 1000
One-year field	4 to sq. ft.	\$6.00	\$50.00
Two-year field	4 to sq. ft.	7.00	65.00
2¼-inch pot plants	4 to sq. ft.	10.00	85.00

25 Plants at 100 Rate
250 Plants at 1000 Rate

We only ship Pachysandra in lots of twenty-five plants and over. For benefit of our customers who are unacquainted with this plant and who may be desiring to use it in quantity, we shall be glad to send a sample plant upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

SPECIAL PRICES GIVEN ON LOTS OF 3000 OR MORE THAN 5000

WE CAN SUPPLY ANY QUANTITY AT ANY TIME



NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
PHLOX SUBULATA (<i>Moss Pink</i>). The dwarf creeping Phlox used so extensively in gardens and rockeries. Moss-like ever-green foliage, which during the flowering season, April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. It is ideal for clothing large areas of steep rocky hillsides, terraces, etc. Acres of the wild variety P. sub. Rosea are growing in Pennsylvania. We offer the following varieties:			

Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	.....	8 to 10 inches	
ALBA. Pure white	.....	
LILACINA. Light lilac	.....	
ROSEA. Deep rosy pink	.....	
VIVID. Bright pink with red eye	.....	
	1.50	10.00	85.00
	1.50	10.00	85.00
	1.50	10.00	85.00
	2.50	20.00	125.00

PHLOX AMOENA. See page 41.

PHLOX DIVARICATA. See page 41.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTAE (*Leadwort*).

A most desirable spreading plant of dwarf habit, growing from 6 to 9 inches high, and covered with deep blue flowers during late summer and fall. It requires good drainage. For rockeries, border, banks and terraces.

Distance to Plant			
2½-inch pot plants	.....	8 to 10 inches	
3-inch pot plants	.....	12 to 15 inches	
	2.00	15.00	125.00
	4.00	35.00	

ROSA MAX GRAF. See page 70.

ROSA WICHURIANA. See page 70.

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

Sedums

(STONECROP)

All of the perennial sedums are excellent for ground-cover work in dry, sunny positions. Rock gardens, paved walks, dry walls, and steep banks are a few of their many uses. All are spreading in habit.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00

We offer the following varieties:

ACRE (*Golden Moss*). Medium green foliage. Flowers yellow. 1 to 2 inches.

ALBUM. Dwarf and spreading. Round foliage. Flowers white.

GLAUCUM. Low creeping glaucous foliage. Flowers white.

KAMTSCHATICUM. Foliage resembles *Pachysandra* in form, lighter color. Orange-red flowers.

LYDIUM. Tiny bronzy-green heads. Pink flowers.

PRUINATUM. Rosettes of glaucous-green foliage. Flowers yellow.

PRUINATUM FOSTERIANA. Bluish-green leaves turning bronze in winter. Very attractive variety. Flowers yellow.

SARMENTOSUM. Light yellowish-green foliage. Flowers yellow.

SIEBOLDI. Flat succulent light green leaves, edged red. Bright pink flowers.

SPURIUM COCCINEUM. Green leaves, red stems, crimson flowers.

STOLONIFERA. Flat succulent green leaves. Purplish-pink flowers in July.

SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA. A rare native, of recent introduction from mountains of North Carolina. Leaves are evergreen, and the petals, five in number, are pure white and scalloped on the edges. Flowers about an inch across in early summer. Plant in a rich shady place. Perfectly hardy.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Pot grown plants	10 to 12 inches	3.00	25.00	

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
STACHYS LANATA (<i>Wooly Betony</i>). 4 to 6 inches. Spreading. Excellent ground-cover for shade and sunny places. Silvery gray foliage, remaining all winter. Makes excellent contrast in combination with Mugho Pines and other ground-covers.			
Distance to Plant			
One-year field plants 6 to 8 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00
TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS (<i>Germander</i>). Excellent evergreen, shrub-like plant. Foliage glossy green and flower spikes purple. August and September. Very neat habit of growth. 1 foot. A good edging and facing-down plant.			
Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants 10 to 12 inches	3.00	20.00	
THYMUS (<i>Thymes</i>). The thymes are known and used throughout the world as ground-cover plants for flagstone terraces and walks, on dry banks, in rock gardens. One to 3 inches high. Their foliage is very wiry and fragrant. The small round leaves when bruised, give off a fragrance known as "Thyme." If planted at various points of the garden, or on the lawn itself, their odor is delightfully evident at shadow time. Always attractive, quick spreading, and easy to grow. Thyme is a "link" with days of "hooped skirts, the sword, and buckler."			
THYMUS CITRIODORUS AUREUS: Golden-leaved, lemon-scented Thyme.			
THYMUS LANUGINOSUS (<i>Wooly thyme</i>). Wooly grayish foliage. Bright pink flowers.			
THYMUS SERPYLLUM (<i>Wild thyme</i>). Native. Almost evergreen. lilac flowers.			
THYMUS SERPYLLUM ALBUM. White flowered form.			
THYMUS SERPYLLUM COCCINEUM. Crimson flowered form.			
All Thymes same price.			
Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants 10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
VERONICA REPENS (<i>Creeping Speedwell</i>). A beautiful creeper forming solid mossy mats of foliage, nearly evergreen, covered in early spring with thousands of light blue or white flowers. Excellent for rockeries, paved walks and tops of walls. Sun or semi-shade.			
Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants 8 to 12 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00

VERONICA RUPESTRIS. A prostrate creeping plant with almost evergreen foliage, and myriads of gentian blue flowers in spring. Height 2 inches. A hardy and rapid grower, but does not become a weed. Prefers sun or semi-shade. Excellent for borders of garden beds, steep terraces, paved walks, rockeries.			
Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants 10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00

VINCA MINOR (*Periwinkle or Myrtle*.) The beautiful old-fashioned plant found in front lawns and under neighboring trees on old New England farms, and in old cemeteries.

Glossy evergreen foliage, Periwinkle blue flowers in spring. We place it next to *Pachysandra* as a ground-cover.

The singular deep green color of the leaves presents a contrast when planted on banks, terraces, bordering driveways, foundation plantings, woodland edgings, in the rockery, corners of shady gardens, and many like situations.

After years of experience we find it best to ship only 2-year old field-grown plants, grown by us for 2 years from divisions, or 2¼-inch pot plants which have been clipped to thicken them up and they are well pot-bound. In planting *do not place the crown of the plant below the surface of the soil.*

	Distance to Plant			
Two-year field size 4 to sq. ft.	1.50	8.00	65.00	
2¼-inch pot plants 4 to sq. ft.	2.00	10.00	85.00	

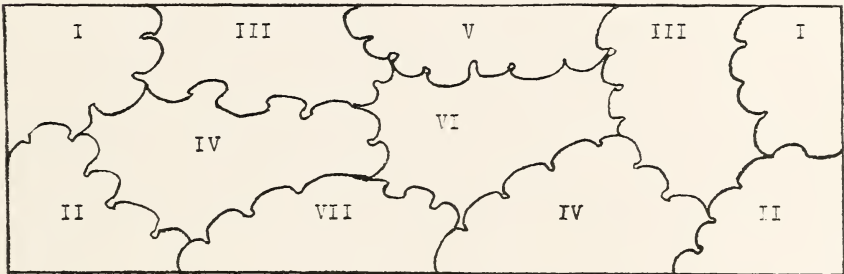
VINES. See pages 15-18.

SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED IN QUANTITY LOTS

Using Ground-Cover Plants to Bind and Beautify Terraces

Because many planters fail to visualize the beauty of the color of foliage contrasts of Ground-Cover Plants, especially on banks and terraces, we have shown here a plan of an 100-foot by 24-foot terrace so planted.

The size, quantity, distance to plant and the plants used, of different varieties, is given and the key number showing where they are to go in the planting.



Key	Plant	Distance to Plant	Quantity
I	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Pachysandra Terminalis	4 to sq. ft.	1560
II	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Vinca Minor	4 to sq. ft.	2208
III	2-yr. Field Euonymus Colorata	15 to 18 in.	500
IV	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Phlox Sublata	8 to 10 in.	1280
V	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Cotoneaster Horizontalis	18 to 24 in.	140
VI	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Lonicera Halliana	10 to 15 in.	260
VII	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Euonymus Acutus	12 to 18 in.	250

From the plants in the foregoing list of Ground-Cover Plants many combination plantings can be used to give foliage and flower effect in spring, summer, fall and winter.

For large terraces we are glad to submit estimates. Make a small diagram or ground plan of the terrace, showing length and width, the sunny and shady places, the exposure—whether north or south, etc.—and stating the degree of slope.

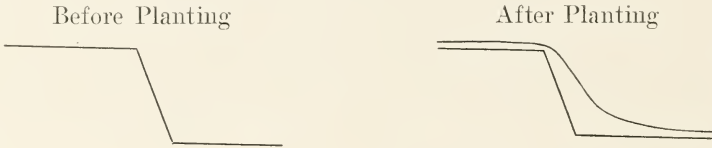
From this information we can give you quite an accurate estimate on quantities to use, estimating either for a combination planting similar to the above plan, or where desired, with only one variety of ground cover.

HUGH B. BARCLAY

On steep terraces partially shaded by large trees, or on open sunny terraces too steep or difficult to mow, combination ground-cover plantings are excellent, require little attention, always look well and the labor of upkeep is reduced to practically nothing.

Where the slope of the land has necessitated the making of a terrace and it is too abrupt, is a necessary evil detracting from the harmony which would otherwise exist, Ground-Cover Plants can be arranged so as to soften the contour and convert the terrace into a gradual slope.

The following simple diagrams illustrate this idea.



On steep terraces and slopes with northern exposure not every plant will thrive. There are many excellent plants in the Ground-Cover Plant list which will do very well in such a location. They introduce warmth of foliage in winter and a cool green in summer.

A harmony such as exists in perennial borders, or designs such as are seen in formal flower gardens, can be worked out on long terraces in designs or patterns.



Herbaceous Perennials

Woodland and Rock-Garden Plants

THE varieties here offered we grow to meet the demand for plants for covering, matting and massing. The most desirable use for each plant is given along with its description.

In general their use is intended to embrace substantial plantings in the following situations: As ground-cover in grounds and gardens, rock gardens and woodland gardens. Along sunshiny and shady drives, intimate paths, banks of streams, terraces, woodland borders and paths. On flag-stone paths and terraces. For mass planting in open naturalizing effects, in the perennial and shrub border, and to give covering and coloring effect on terrace vistas, visible banks, etc.

Rockgarden plants in general require light sandy soil, good drainage and full sunlight.

Herbaceous perennials prefer a good loam soil. When quantities are used for naturalizing in open sunny situations, the soil should be enriched with well-rotted manure or leaf mould. (See *Planting Directions*).

Woodland plants require a soil rich in humus. A woodland condition of the soil may be created by the use of Granulated Peat Moss. Spread the Peat Moss over the area to be planted three to four inches deep and work in with the top six inches of soil. A mulch of Peat Moss should be added after the planting is made. If a woodland condition already exists a light mulch of Peat Moss will be sufficient. (See *Peat Moss*).

When planted in masses in the woods do not allow thick layers of leaves to lie on top of the plants. The plants cannot penetrate such a layer in the spring, and soon become smothered and die out.

Distances to plant are governed by height and spread and effect desired. Very small plants, one inch to six inches high, should be planted from four to six inches apart. Small growing varieties, from six to eighteen inches high, about six to twelve inches apart and medium varieties, from eight to thirty inches high, about twelve to fifteen inches apart. All other taller plants should be spaced from fifteen to twenty inches.

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ACHILLEA. Make fine masses of bloom all summer, useful for large clumps in the wild-garden.			
ACHILLEA AGERATUM (<i>Sweet Maid-lin</i>). Flowers yellow, bright green foliage, attractive winter and summer. Perfectly hardy border plant. Height, 2 feet.			
Field plants	\$.30	\$ 1.50	\$13.50
ACHILLEA FILIPENDULINA. This fine plant from the shores of the Caspian Sea grows 2 to 3 feet high, flowers bright yellow in flat heads, with lace-like foliage. June to September. Plant among shrubbery, evergreens, or for back of border.			
Field plants .....	.30	1.50	13.50
ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM ROSEUM (<i>Rosy Milfoil</i>). Finely cut deep green foliage; pink flowers in dense heads and found all summer. Suitable for border plant, naturalizing and wild garden. Height, 12-15 inches.			
Field plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
2½ inch pot plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
ACHILLEA PTARMICA var. <i>Boule de Neige</i> . An improvement on the Pearl. Wonderful for cut flowers or garden work. Double white flowers, June-July. Height, 18-24 inches.			
Field plants .....	.30	1.50	13.50
ACHILLEA SERICEA. New and rare. Gray foliage, sulphur yellow flowers all summer. Border plant, 15 inches. Hardy.			
4-inch pot plants .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Field plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA. 6 to 8 inches high. July to September. Bright yellow flowers bloom at same time as Veronicas. Contrasting gray foliage when massed in combination with Veronicas, Pachysandra, Sedums and Thymes.			
Field plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
ACONITUM (<i>Monkshood</i>). Decorative plants, long blue flower spikes. Plant in large clumps in border and leave undisturbed. Can be naturalized.			
ACONITUM FISCHERI (<i>Azure Monkshood</i>). September, blue, 3 to 4 feet.			
Field plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ACONITUM NAPELLUS (<i>Sparks Variety</i>). Bright blue, June, 3 to 4 feet.			
Field plants .....	.30	2.00	18.00
AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA (<i>Rose Cam- pion</i>). The bright rosy-crimson flowers and silvery foliage make this a conspic- uous plant. June-July. 2 feet. Border plant.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	13.50
4-inch pot plants .....	.35	2.50	20.00
AJUGA REPTANS. See page 6.			
AJUGA GENEVENSIS. See page 6.			
ALYSSUM (<i>Rock Madwort</i>). Early and free flowering perennials of easiest cul- ture. They all like a well-drained soil and sunny position in border, dry wall and rock garden.			
	.30	2.00	13.50
ALYSSUM ARGENTEUM (<i>Silver Alys- sum</i>). Flowers yellow in clustered heads all summer, 1 foot.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	13.50
ALYSSUM SAXATILE (<i>Cloth of Gold</i>). Broad masses of bright yellow foliage in early spring. 1 foot.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	13.50
4-inch pot plants .....	.35	2.50	20.00
ANCHUSA BARRELIERI (<i>Early Bug- less</i>). Low growing and more attractive than A. Italica. Flowers a darker blue, does not require staking. Height, 15 in.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	13.50
ANEMONE (<i>Windflower</i>). Valuable plants for massing. Profuse blooming, large open flowers from September until frost. Protect plants in winter with a mulch. Ex- cellent for mass display in the border and near shrubbery.			
ANEMONE JAPONICA (<i>Queen Char- lotte</i>). Semi-double pink flowers, 2-3 ft. Strong grower.			
Field plants .....	.30	2.00	18.00
ANEMONE JAPONICA (<i>Whirlwind</i>). Semi-double white flowers, 2-3 ft. A strong grower.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	18.00
ANEMONE PULSATILLA (<i>Pasque Flower</i>). Flowers lilac to purple. Adapted for rock garden. Height, 12 inches.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
AQUILEGIA (<i>Columbine</i>). Colorful and showy perennials. Bloom in May and June. Uses—as border plants, in rock garden and naturalizing in the woodland. Not particular as to soil.			
AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. Native American Columbine. Flowers bright red and yellow. Will naturalize on steep woodland banks and along streams.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA. Golden yellow flowers. 2 feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
AQUILEGIA FLORAIRE Seedlings and Assorted Varieties. Selected mixture, all colors, long blooming period. This strain we have developed, especially for naturalizing on dry, rocky, sunny banks, etc.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
AQUILEGIA LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS (<i>Farquhar's Pink</i>). Pink shades.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
AQUILEGIA MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS. The most superior mixture grown. Wonderful colors with very long-spurred flowers.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. See page 6.			
ARENARIA CAESPITOSA (<i>Moss Sandwort</i>). A compact leafy form, dense moss-like mats of foliage. Rock garden, and for flagstone steps.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.25	18.00
ARENARIA MONTANA (<i>Mountain Sandwort</i>). Not as strong grower as the above. Very hardy and fine for cover and mat effect in rock garden and for flagstone steps and paving.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.25	18.00
ARMERIA (<i>Sea Pink or Thrift</i>). Dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads on stiff wiry stems. Blooms continuously throughout the season. For carpeting and massing.			

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ARMERIA LATIFOLIA. Pink.			
ARMERIA LATIFOLIA ROSEA. Pink form.	.35	3.00	25.00
Field grown plants of either variety .....	.35	3.00	25.00
ARMERIA (<i>Statice-Armeria</i>). (A. Maritima; old-time thrift.) Flowers white to pink in globular heads on wiry stems.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	13.50
ASARUM CANADENSE (<i>Wind Ginger</i>). Native. Inhabits shady rich woods. A spreading plant with large green kidney-shaped leaves. 4 to 6 inches. Of easiest culture in rich moist situations.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA (<i>Butterfly Weed</i>). Bright orange-yellow flowers in June and July. Easy to naturalize in full sun. 1 to 1½ feet. Should be left undisturbed.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	18.00
ASTER ALPINUS. Native. Valuable for rockeries and mass plantings near edge of border. Flowers white to pink carried on stems 5 to 10 inches high.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	18.00
ASTER MAUVE CUSHION. See page 6.			
AUBRIETIA DELTOIDES (<i>Rock Cress or False Wall Cress</i>). Charming semi-trailing plants for the rockery or wall garden. Completely covered with small but showy flowers in purple shades in April and May.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	18.00
BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS (<i>False Indigo</i>). Showy dark blue flowers. Fine plant for large masses where little care can be given.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
BAPTISIA TINCTORIA (<i>Wild Indigo</i>). Native. Flowers yellow. 1½ to 2 feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
BOCCONIA CORDATA (<i>Plume Poppy</i>). Beautiful in flower and foliage. Creamy white flowers in terminal panicles during July and August. Any soil or situation. 6 to 8 feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA. See page 7.			

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
CAMPANULA-BELFLOWER. Hardy garden flowering and creeping plants. All varieties thrive best in a good garden loam.			
CAMPANULA ALLIARIAEFOILA. A grand border plant with tall spikes of long, pendant bells. 3 feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
CAMPANULA CARPATICA. Foliage forms compact tufts 4 to 6 inches high. Flowers blue, large and erect, from July until autumn. Excellent for edging hardy borders and for massing in the rock garden.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA. Large lavender-blue flowers. June and July. 2 to 2½ feet. Border plant.			
CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA ALBA. White variety of the above.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
4-inch pot grown plants .....	.35	2.50	20.00
CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS (INCANA) (<i>Blue Spirea</i>). Semi-shrub 3 feet high. Flowers rich lavender-blue, blooming from September until frost. Valuable plant for accent in borders and massing in front of shrub plantings.			
Field grown plants .....	.40	3.00	20.00
CENTAUREA MONTANA (<i>Mountain Bluet</i>). Large violet-blue flowers from July until September. 2 feet. Very suitable for massing.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	13.50
4-inch pot plants .....	.35	2.50	18.00
CENTRANTHUS. Beautiful old garden plants not used half enough. Flowers in terminal panicles in shades of pink, red and white. Very showy. 15 inches.			
CENTRANTHUS RUBER (<i>Red Valerian</i>).			
CENTRANTHUS RUBER ATRORUBENS.			
CENTRANTHUS RUBER ALBA (<i>White</i>).			
Field grown plants .....	.35	3.00	20.00
CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (<i>Snow-in-Summer</i>). A spreading plant with silvery leaves, covered with masses of white flowers in June. Massing in rockery and border. 9 inches.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	13.50

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
CHRYSANTHEMUM ARTICUM. Compact low-growing, neat, rosettes of foliage throughout the year. Bluish white flowers, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, from late September until frost. 1 to 1½ feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (<i>Shasta Daisy</i>). White flowers. Mid-summer. 1½ feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
CHRYSANTHEMUM ETOILE D'OR. Large flowered English type. July and September.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	18.00
CHRYSANTHEMUM KING EDWARD. Large vigorous white flowers all summer.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
CHRYSANTHEMUM — Hartje & Elder Daisy. An early large daisy of excellent garden habit. A neater plant and a better cut flower than the usual Shasta Daisy. Plant in fall. Our plants are large established divisions with excellent root system. Prices for large			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA (<i>Snake Root</i>). Native, but little known. Established in the semi-open woodland or the shady garden, the tall imperial racemes of white flowers 4 to 6 feet high stand out strikingly. Plant in irregular masses in woodland and shady places.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA SIMPLEX. <i>Very rare</i> . 100 per cent improvement on the above form. Pure white flowers in larger racemes. September and October. Altogether a more striking variety. One of the best herbaceous perennials; can be used similarly to the above.			
Field grown plants .....	.75	6.00	50.00

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. See page 7.

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
CYPRIPEDIUMS. Native Orchids. CYP-			
RIPEIDIUM ACAULE (<i>Lady's Slipper</i> <i>or Moccasin Flower</i>). Rose-purple flowers 1 foot high, May and June. This plant sends up two broad green leaves, from the center of which arises the flower stem. Plant in dry woodland edges in natural woodland surface soil, in irregular masses. 1 to 3 flowering crowns per plant			
	2.00	10.00	85.00
CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS. Pale yel-			
low flowers in May and June. Plant in natural situation in the shady woods and woodland edges in well drained soil en- riched with leaf-mould or peat moss. 1 to 3 flowering crowns per plant			
	2.00	10.00	85.00
CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE (<i>Showy</i> <i>Lady's Slipper</i>). Moist situation. The			
plant forms an upright stalk, bearing al- ternate large roundish leaves. In June it is crowned with one or two rose-purple or white flowers. 1 to 3 flowering crowns per plant			
	4.00	35.00	300.00
DELPHINIUM (<i>Larkspur</i>). Tall stately			
spikes of flowers in many shades of blue. Unequaled for mass effect in the border. Rich, well-prepared garden loam gives best results.			
DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA. Color			
"true Delphinium Blue." Spikes blunt and spreading. 2 to 3 feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
DELPHINIUM BELLAMOSUM. Dark			
blue form of D. Belladonna. 2 to 3 feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
DELPHINIUM HYBRIDS. Kelway &			
Wrexham Strains. <i>New</i> . Originated in England. Spikes of flowers of unusual size and taller than any other variety. Individual florets 1 to 2 inches across. Many shades.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
DELPHINIUM CHINENSIS. Deep blue.			
1½ feet.			
Field plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
DELPHINIUM CHINENSIS ALBA.			
White form of above.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
DIANTHUS (<i>Hardy Garden Pinks</i>). Dianthus have interesting carnation-like foliage lasting throughout the winter. They may be used for massing in borders and in rock gardens.			
DIANTHUS CAESIUS (<i>Cheddar Pink</i>). Very compact in growth, forming a cushion of glaucous green leaves. Rose colored flowers in May delicately scented. 6 to 9 inches. Easily grown.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	20.00
DIANTHUS CRUENTUS (<i>Blood Pink</i>). Red flowers in clusters on stems 18 inches long. Neat green foliage.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
DIANTHUS DELTOIDES. See page 8.			
DIANTHUS LATIFOLIUS (<i>Double Cluster Pink</i>). A cross between D. Barbatius and D. Chinensis. Colors mostly garnet. Continuous bloomer. 1 foot.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (<i>Clove Pinks</i>). Our plants are grown from a single plant of superior merit. These seedlings are much superior to the usual type and better than most named varieties. Colors range from white, pink, to red. Rock garden and border plant.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
DIANTHUS. Our <i>Floraire Seedlings</i> . Unusual and desirable mixed species. Very suitable for rockeries.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
DIANTHUS BARBATUS (<i>Sweet William</i>). The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. Flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
DICENTRA CUCULLARIA (<i>Dutchman's Breeches</i>). Native. A very early spring flower with delicately divided leaves about 8 inches high. When established in the woods the greenish white flowers, slightly tinted with rose, create a decidedly interesting effect.			
Field grown plants30	1.50	12.00

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
DICENTRA EXIMIA (<i>Plumy Bleeding Heart</i>). Dwarf grower, finely cut foliage, pink flowers in racemes all the season. Equally at home in full sun or shade. Hardy under any conditions in any climate.			
Field plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
DICENTRA SPECTABILIS (<i>Bleeding Heart</i>). Flowers heart-shaped, in long, drooping racemes of rose-crimson and white. Border and specimen plant. 2 feet. May and June.			
Field grown plants .....	.50	4.50	40.00
DIGITALIS-F O X G L O V E. Planted in masses in the garden, among shrubs or naturalized on the edge of woods, in orchards, or along brooks, their stately beauty cannot be surpassed. A biennial, but it renews itself from self-sown seed and may be treated as a perennial.			
DIGITALIS GLOXINAEFLORA. Three to 4 feet. Rose to deep purple. June and July.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
DODECATHEON. MEADIA (<i>Shooting Star</i>). Native. Smooth-leaved perennial, rose colored or sometimes white flowers in May and June. Known as "American Cyclamen." It thrives in moist woods. Good carpet plant among lilies and bulbs.			
Field grown plants	2.00	18.00	168.00
ECHINOPS RITRO (<i>Steel Globe Thistle</i>). About 4 feet high, with thistle-like foliage (no prickles) and perfectly globular heads of blue flowers in late July.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
EPIGAEA REPENS. See page 8.			
EPILOBIUM HECTORI. "The Plant for Flagstone Steps." See page 8.			
EPIMEDIUM NIVEUM. Interesting plant with beautiful foliage and unusually attractive snow-white flowers in April and May. Half shady and shady positions in the border and rock garden.			
Field grown plants .....	.35	3.00	25.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ERICA (<i>Heath: Heather</i>). All of the following varieties are compact low-growing shrubs. The foliage is evergreen and covers the wiry stems. Excellent to clothe a terrace and in beds adjoining Phlox Subulata, and ideal for massing in rock gardens. A mixture of peat moss and soil makes a fine medium for most successfully establishing them.			
ERICA CARNEA. 6 inches high. Small nodding bell-shaped pink flowers. Field grown plants .....	.50	4.50	
ERICA STRICTA (<i>Corsican Heath</i>). Compact erect grower with pink flowers. July to September. 6 inches.	.50	4.50	
ERICA VAGENS. Purplish-red flowers. July and September. 6 inches-1 foot. Field grown plants .....	.50	4.50	
ERICA VULGARIS ALBA (<i>Scotch Heather</i>). Dense growing, erect branches covered with short adpressed leaves. Myriads of rosy-purple flowers along terminal branchlets. 6 inches-1 foot. Field grown plants .....	.50	4.50	
ERICA VULGARIS AUREA. Foliage golden in summer and red in winter. Flowers pink. 6 inches-1 foot. Field grown plants .....	.50	4.50	
ERYNGIUM PLANUM (<i>Sea Holly</i>). All the Sea Holly are distinct plants with firm, almost spiny flower heads and bracts of steel blue color. 3 feet. Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES (<i>Hardy Ageratum</i>). Border plant 3 to 4 feet high, minute white flowers in dense heads, in August and September. Good for naturalizing. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
EUPATORIUM COLESTINUM (<i>Mist-flower</i>). Similar to above except flowers are blue. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES (<i>Milkwort</i>). Prostrate plant with bluish foliage and crowded heads of yellow flowers. Suitable for rockeries. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00

Ferns

We believe that if more were known as to the ease of establishing ferns many more people would be interested in growing them. We shall be glad to offer suggestions to anyone. Just write and explain your problem.

The cultivation of ferns is remarkably simple. A light soil mixture of loam and peat, or leaf mould, to keep the soil light and open, plenty of moisture. Position of planting varying from partial to deep shade. Many will grow on walls, chinks of rocks, etc. Many will revel in full sunshine in any ordinary border. Many will thrive luxuriantly through the woodlands.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
ADIANTUM PEDATUM (Hardy) (<i>Maidenhair Fern</i>). Most attractive of our native ferns; black stems with delicate green fronds. Plant in masses.	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
ASPIDIUM ACROSTICHOIDES (<i>Polystichum</i>). Christmas fern. An evergreen species with deep green, divided fronds. Should be planted in a shady position. 12 inches.	2.00	15.00	
ASPIDIUM CRISTATUM (<i>Crested Wood Fern</i>). Useful along walks in moist situations and for wet places. Set the crown above the surface. Plant in irregular clumps. 12 inches.	1.50	12.00	
ASPIDIUM MARGINAL (<i>Evergreen Wood Fern</i>). Evergreen, deep green fronds. Fine ground cover under shrubbery. Set crowns above the surface.	1.50	12.00	
DICKSONIA PUNCTILOBULA (<i>Hay-scented</i> or <i>Gossamer Fern</i>). Increases by underground root stolons and soon forms a dense covering if planted a foot apart.	2.00	15.00	100.00
OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA (<i>Cinnamon Fern</i>). Erect fronds, drooping at tips, with bright cinnamon colored spores at ends of fronds; very conspicuous variety. Requires a wet soil in either sun or shade.	2.00	15.00	100.00
OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA (<i>Interrupted</i>). A distinct and very beautiful native species; foliage velvety green, with prominent brown spores in middle of fronds. Does well in dry shady places.	2.00	15.00	100.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
OSMUNDA REGALIS (<i>The Royal Fern</i>). Wonderful in damp, marshy places, where its rich yellowish green foliage and golden fronds make very striking subjects. Sun or shade.	2.00	15.00	100.00
POLYPODIUM VULGARE. Excellent for rock garden work. 4 to 10 inches high. Plant from 4 to 6 inches apart and soon a dense mat is formed.	2.00	15.00	100.00
PTERIS AQUILINA (<i>Common Break</i>). Sun or shade. Light soil.	2.00	15.00	100.00
<hr/>			
	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
FUNKIA (<i>Plantain Lily</i>). The Plantain Lilies are best used in mass plantings; preferably in shade. They grow equally well in sun, but do not then give off the same sweet fragrance.			
FUNKIA SUBCORDATA var. GRANDI- FLORA. September. White. Fragrant. 2 feet.	.50	3.00	25.00
Field grown plants			
FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA. Long, narrow leaves, lilac-blue flowers during July and August.	.30	2.00	15.00
Field grown plants			
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (<i>Blanket Flower</i>). June to November. Yellow and red. 9 inches.	.30	1.50	12.00
Field grown plants			
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (" <i>Hunt- ington's Selected</i> "). Seedlings; flowers not of the usual red and yellow, but some are almost white, others straw-yellow with deep rose center.	.30	1.50	12.00
Field grown plants			
GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS (<i>Winter- green</i>). See Ground-Cover Plant Section, see page 11			
GENTIANA ANDREWSI (<i>Bottle or Closed Gentian</i>). Native. One of the most fas- cinating plants. Flowers, which are tightly closed, are borne at the top of a stem from 6 to 8 inches long, and are an intense blue. Blooms best in moist shady places. Late summer.			
Field grown plants	1.50	10.00	85.00

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
GEUM (<i>Arens</i>). Forms rosettes of leaves which remain flat on ground. Flower spikes grow up from base to a height of 18 inches.			
GEUM COCCINEUM MRS. BRADSHAW. A splendid variety, with large, double flowers of fiery red, blooming nearly all summer. Peculiarly attractive.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	18.00
GEUM LADY STRATHEDEN. A new introduction of great merit. Rich golden yellow blossoms, counterpart of Mrs. Bradshaw. Fine for hardy garden.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	18.00
HELIANTHEMUMS in variety. See page 12.			
HEMEROCALLIS (<i>Day Lily</i>). Old-standing favorite of American gardens. Grass-like foliage and lily-like flowers in shades of yellow. They are our most effective perennial for naturalizing along streams, moist or dry roadsides and banks, and thrive in sun or semi-shade.			
HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA (<i>Lemon Lily</i>). Sweet-scented lemon yellow flowers in June. 2½ feet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
HEMEROCALLIS FULVA (<i>Tawny Day Lily</i>). Coppery orange shaded crimson. 3 feet. July.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
HEMEROCALLIS THUNBERGI. Much like Flava, but flowers a month later.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
HERNARIA GLABRA. See page 12.			
HYPERICUM CALYGINUM. See page 13.			
HYPERICUM REPTANS. See page 13.			
IBERIS (<i>Hardy Candytuft</i>). Desirable dwarf plants 8 to 10 inches high, with evergreen foliage, which is completely covered with dense heads of flowers in early spring. Mass on banks and in rock garden.			

N A R B E R T H , P E N N A .

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
IBERIS GIBRALTICA. Lilac flowers.			
Pot plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
Strong field plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS. White flow- ers.			
Pot plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
Strong field plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
IRIS CRISTATA. Dwarf native creeping species, only 3 inches high. Flowers rich amethyst-blue. May. Rock garden, edges of streams and on banks.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
IRIS PUMILA. Flowers yellow, blue, or white. Plant is 4 inches high. Hardy and spreads rapidly. In sunny situations along intimate sunny woodland paths for mass effect.			
	.30	2.50	15.00
IRIS VERSICOLOR. Native. A taller variety, about 2 feet. When planted in large clumps it forms a cloud of blue. June. Thrives best in moist sunny places; even in swampy land.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	12.00
IRIS PSEUDACORUS. A native of Eu- rope which has become naturalized in America. Yellow companion of preceding variety and about 2 to 3 feet tall.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
LAVANDULA VERA (<i>Lavender</i>). The lavender of old English garden fame. 18 inches high. Fragrant blue flowers from June to September. Mass on terraces and rock garden with Moss Pink. Thyme and Heather.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA (<i>Kansas Gayfeather</i>). Lily-like in growth, upright habit. Rosy-purple rocket-like spikes of flowers in August and September. Plant not more than 3 inches deep. Will natu- ralize in shrubbery and grow there with- out attention for years and years.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	15.00
LINARIA DALMATICA. Foliage glaucous, flowers lemon yellow on long graceful spikes. About 3 feet, forming large clumps.			
Field grown plants30	2.50	12.00

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
LOBELIA CARDINALIS (<i>Cardinal Flower</i>). Native. Rich fiery cardinal flowers. 2 to 4 feet high. Naturalize along ponds and streams and moist shady situations. Field grown plants30	2.00	12.00
LYCHNIS CORONARIA. See <i>Agrostemma</i> , page 27.			
LYCHNIS HAAGEANA (<i>Haage Cam- pion</i>). Flowers large, nearly 2 inches across, in shades of red. Blooms continuously all summer. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA. See page 13.			
LYTHRUM ROSEUM SUPERBUM (<i>Pur- ple Loosestrife</i>). Showy rosy-purple flow- ers. Naturalize along banks and streams. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
MERTENSIA VIRGINICA. Native. (<i>Bluebells</i> .) Unusually desirable for natu- ralizing and massing in shady places and along streams. An early spring flowering plant about 18 inches high. Blue bell- shaped flowers fading to clear pink.	.30	2.00	12.00
MITCHELLA REPENS. See page 14.			
MITELLA DIPHYLLA. Native. (<i>Bish- op's Cap</i> .) A gem for shady position. Feathery spikes of creamy-white flowers, 12 to 18 inches. May and June.	.30	1.50	12.00
MONARDA DIDYMA (<i>Oswego Tea</i>). Na- tive. Establish in roadside masses. Natu- ralize anywhere in sunny situations. Com- pact heads, bright red flowers. June to August. 3 feet. Field plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
MONARDA FISTULOSA. Uses similar to above. Lavender-purple shades. Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS (<i>Forget-Me- Not</i>). Good for mass effects in semi- shade. Fine carpet plant for spring bulb bed. Ideal along moist woodland paths and for banks of streams. Pale blue flow- ers in May and June. Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
<p>MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS SEMPER-FLORENS. Large, rich-blue flowers with yellow eye, more profuse bloomer than alpestris.</p> <p>Field grown plants</p>	.30	1.50	12.00
NEPETA GLECHOMA. See page 14.			
NEPETA MUSSINI. See page 14.			
<p>OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA YOUNGII (<i>Young's Sundrops</i>). Large yellow flowers all summer. 2 feet.</p> <p>Field grown plants</p>	.30	2.00	12.00
<p>PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (<i>"The Green Rug for the Outdoor Living Room"</i>). See page 18.</p>			
<p>PENTSTEMON MIXED. Our Floraire garden strain. Graceful tapering spikes of coral flowers. Summer. 2 feet.</p> <p>Field grown plants</p>	.30	2.00	12.00
<p>PHLOX AMOENA. Native. Low, deep pink Phlox. 4 inches. May. Good for carpeting.</p> <p>Field plants</p>	.30	2.00	12.00
<p>PHLOX DIVARICATA (<i>Canadensis</i>). Fragrant lavender-blue flowers in late May and June. Low growing, 9 to 12 inches. Massing in the rockery, along paths and for spring borders.</p> <p>2$\frac{1}{4}$-inch pot plants</p>	.30	2.00	12.00
PHLOX SUBULATA in VARIETY. See page 19.			
<p>PLATYCODEN GRANDIFLORUM. June to October. 18 inches. Large, showy, deep blue flowers. Excellent plant for massing in shady gardens.</p> <p>Field grown plants</p>	.30	1.50	10.00
PLUMBAGO LARPENTAE. See page 19.			
<p>POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM MAJOR (<i>Solomon's Seal</i>). 2 feet. Pendant sprays of green-white flowers on long stems. Grand plant for shady position. Naturalizes easily.</p> <p>Field plants</p>	.30	2.00	13.50
<p>PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (<i>Painted Daisy</i>). Mixed double and single flowers from selected flowers. White, pink and red.</p> <p>Field grown plants</p>	.30	2.00	12.00

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (<i>James Kelway</i>). Large, single, vermillion flowers. Field grown plants30	2.00	18.00
RANUNCULUS REPENS (<i>Creeping Buttercup</i>). This plant has habit of growth not unlike that of <i>Pachysandra</i> , with buttercup-like leaves and double yellow flowers. Spring. 6 to 8 inches high. For shady borders in moist places and for naturalizing. Field grown plants	2.00	12.00	100.00
SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS (<i>Blood-root</i>). Low woodland native perennial. Pure white flowers appear in early spring, 1 inch in diameter. Large leathery green leaves follow and persist through summer. Plant in rich shady places. Plant in fall only; will not live if planted at other seasons. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. Field grown plants	2.00	12.00	100.00
SALVIA ARGENTEA (<i>Silver Sage</i>). Gray silky leaves lying close to the ground. Inconspicuous flowers. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	
SALVIA TURKESTANA RUBRA . Large, irregular, Gloxinia-like leaves lying flat on the ground and branched flower stems two feet high. Conspicuous red bracts remain throughout the summer. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
SCABIOSA CAUCASICA (<i>Blue Bonnet</i>). Soft lavender flowers on stems 18 to 24 inches high. June until September. Border plant. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	18.00
SCABIOSA CAUCASICA ALBA . White form of the preceding. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	18.00
SCABIOSA JAPONICA . Lavender-blue flowers. July to September. 2 feet. Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	12.00
SEDUMS . Dwarf varieties. See page 20			
SEDUM SPECTABILE . Erect growing. Broad fleshy foliage; immense heads of showy rose-colored flowers in fall. 18 inches. Good shady border subject. Naturalizes easily. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
SEDUM SPECTABILE. BRILLIANT. Amaranth-red. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA. See page 20.			
SILENE MARITIMA (<i>Sea Catchfly</i>). Gray-green foliage and numerous white flowers in summer. 1 foot. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
STATICE-ARMERIA. See <i>Armeria</i> , page 29.			
STATICE LATIFOLIA (<i>Sea Lavender</i>). Panicles of lavender-blue flowers in Au- gust and September. Massing near edge of border. 1½ feet. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS. See page 21.			
THALICTRUM (<i>Meadow Rue</i>).			
THALICTRUM ADIANTIFOLIUM. Foli- age like the Maidenhair Fern. Miniature white flowers in June. 2 feet. Natural- izes easily. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM. Graceful foliage like that of Columbine, and rosy purple flowers in June and July. 2 to 3 feet. Naturalizes easily. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM AL- BUM. White form of the above. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
THALICTRUM GLAUCUM. Similar in habit to <i>T. Aquilegifolium</i> ; blue-gray leaves rather finely cut, heads of yellow, fragrant flowers. 3 to 4½ feet. July. Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA (<i>Miterwort</i>). 6 to 12 inches. May. An elegant plant. Fine foliage, small creamy-white star- shaped flowers. Prefers shade. Natural- ize in woodland and along intimate wood- land banks. Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
THYMUS in VARIETY. See page 21.			
TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM (<i>Wood Lily</i> or <i>Wake Robin</i>). Native. Large pure white flowers in early spring. Prefers moist shady position. 12-18 inches.	Per 10 2.00	Per 100 15.00	Per 1000 120.00

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
TROLLIUS (<i>Globe Flower</i>). Globular, buttercup-like flowers in May and June, on 1½ to 2-foot stems. Foliage, glossy dark green. Does equally well in sun or semi-shade. Prefers a moist situation. Border plant and for naturalizing on banks.			
T. EUROPEUS. Clear yellow, free flowering.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	20.00
TUNICA SAXIFRAGA (<i>Goat Flower</i>). Tufted foliage with light pink flowers, produced all summer. Useful for rockery or the border in sun.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	12.00
VALERIANA OFFICINALIS (<i>Valerian; Garden Heliotrope</i>). Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July, with strong heliotrope odor. 3 to 4 feet.			
Field grown .....	.30	2.00	12.00
VERONICA AMETHYSTINA (<i>"Royal Blue"</i>). Spikes of rich gentian-blue flowers. 10 to 15 inches. June and July.			
2¼-inch pot plants .....	.30	2.00	15.00
VERONICA GENTIANOIDES. Light blue shading darker. 1 foot. Summer.	.30	2.00	12.00
VERONICA LONGIFOLIA. A good variety for mass effect in any soil. Naturalizes easily. 15 to 24 inches.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
VERONICA LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. 2 feet. July to September. One of the best. Spikes completely studded with deep blue flowers. Border plant.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.50	18.00
VERONICA REPENS. See page 22.			
VERONICA RUPESTRIS. See page 22.			

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
VERONICA SPICATA. 18 inches. June and July. Spikes of deep blue flowers. Border plant.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	12.00
VERONICA ("True Blue"). Literally covers itself with blossoms of intense blue. 12 inches. June and July.	.30	2.00	15.00
VINCA MINOR (<i>Periwinkle</i>). See page 22.			
VIOLA CORNUTA. The best plant for edging gardens and borders. Continuous blooms. May be sheared several times during season. Medium blue.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
VIOLA CORNUTA. "Admiration." Deep violet.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	1.50	10.00
VIOLA "JERSEY GEM." Most profuse bloomer in existence. Slightly fragrant Royal Violet Blue. For bedding, rockeries and carpeting beds of Hybrid Tea Roses.			
Field grown plants .....	.35	3.00	18.00
VIOLA PEDATA (<i>Bird's-foot Violet</i>). Native. So called because of shape of leaves. Thrives in dry sandy soil in full sun. Deep shaded blue flowers in early summer. For the rock garden, at base of low walls, along sunny woodland paths. Thrives in flagstone walks.			
Field grown plants .....	.30	2.00	10.00
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (<i>Adams Needle</i>). A perfectly hardy plant with tropical appearance. Broad sword-like foliage, immense pyramid clusters of creamy flowers. 4 to 6 feet. Specimen and accent plant. Roadside planting on dry banks.			
Field grown plants (strong) .....	.30	2.00	12.00

Broad Leaved Evergreens — Narrow Leaved Evergreens — Flowering Trees and Shrubs

IN THE following lists we have gathered together, we believe, a selection of plants to interest the prospective planter of areas of somewhat difficult solution:

The woodland with tall trees and nothing growing in their shady depths.

Along streams in open, uninteresting woodland.

Steep unsightly banks and slopes.

Damp spots bordered by walks or paths which have to be used.

To give effect in mass plantings at extremities of woods, along woodland edges and hillsides.

For covering bare knolls and rocky slopes.

For roadside planting and embellishment.

Places generally where improvements are seemingly hard to make.

Planting directions will be found following each plant.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS transplant easily and give immediate effect, provided proper attention is given to their soil and moisture conditions.

Most of them are tolerant of shade and many are shade-loving plants. They are ideal in shady-house foundation plantings, under shade trees, through the woodland, along shady driveways and paths or anywhere where it is difficult to get plants to thrive for lack of sun.

It must be borne in mind that Broad-leaved Evergreens do not like limestone soils. They thrive best in woodland soil or a soil composed chiefly of decomposed vegetation.

The natural acid condition of the soil, in which the plants grow in their native state, can be obtained by the use of Peat Moss. (See page —.) Dig a three to four-inch layer of Peat Moss into the planting depth. Plant firmly and water thoroughly several times.

It is important to remember that Broad-leaved Evergreens are most successful when planted in groups, with a mulch of Peat Moss or leaves maintained the year-round to keep the roots moist because they are very close to the surface of the ground.

Azaleas

(HARDY)

Spreading bushy habit with excellent evergreen foliage. Flowers colorful and borne profusely. Adapted for use in foreground wherever Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs and Evergreens are used; in groups by themselves as accent plants. Thrive in full sun and are tolerant of considerable shade.

Per Each Per 10 Per 100

AMOENA (*Hatsugiri*). Japanese Evergreen Azalea. Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in spring with bright rose-purple blossoms. Foliage assumes a bronze tint in fall.

8 to 10 in.	\$ 1.75	\$17.00	\$112.50
10 to 12 in.	2.25	20.25	137.50
12 to 15 in.	2.75	24.75	

Larger sizes quoted upon request.

BENEGIRI (*Single Red*). Small bright red single flowers; good compact foliage.

8 to 10 in.	1.50	13.00	
10 to 12 in.	2.00	17.50	

HINA-MAYO. Beautiful soft pink. Well worth protecting.

8 to 10 in.	1.50	14.25	
10 to 12 in.	2.50	19.00	
12 to 15 in.	3.00	26.00	

HINODEGIRI. Profuse flowers of bright scarlet in spring; bronze-green winter foliage.

8 to 10 in.	2.00	17.00	
10 to 12 in.	3.00	23.25	
12 to 15 in.	4.00	34.00	

INDICA ALBA. Hardy Indica Azalea. Low growing, dense, light green foliage; white flowers. Good background for Hinodegiri.

15 to 18 in.	4.00	30.50	
18 to 20 in.	5.00	38.00	
20 to 24 in.	7.50	61.75	

Larger sizes quoted upon request.

KAEMPFERI (*Torch Azalea*). Tall and bushy. Torch red flowers. Perfectly hardy.

12 to 15 in.	2.00	17.00	
18 to 24 in.	2.75	23.75	
24 to 30 in.	3.50	28.50	

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
AZALEA MACRANTHUM. Almost prostrate; small leaves; compact habit; single salmon flowers. Very hardy.			
8 to 10 in.	2.25	20.25	
10 to 12 in.	2.50	21.50	
12 to 15 in.	3.50	29.50	
BERBERIS JULIANA (<i>Wintergreen Barberry</i>). Hardly known, this Hardy Evergreen Berberis is an upright growing shrub, with glossy dark green oblong lanceolate leaves. For foreground of Rhododendron, Kalmia and other evergreen plantings.			
12 to 15 in.	1.00	8.00	67.50
15 to 18 in.	2.25	18.00	
BERBERIS SARGENTIANA (<i>Sargent's Barberry</i>). A Hardy Evergreen Berberis with thick, deep green spiny leaves. Reaches height of 4 feet. For evergreen hedge and mixed plantings of evergreens.			
12 to 15 in.	1.00	8.00	
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.00	
BERBERIS VERRUCULOSA. Dwarf spreading variety with foliage resembling Holly, turning bronze in autumn. Yellow flowers all summer. Choice material for rock garden, tops of low walls and hedges in place of Berberis Thunbergia. Needs a slight protection north of Philadelphia.			
4-inch pot plants	1.50		125.00
6-inch pot plants	2.50		225.00
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. Box Bush. The quickest growing Box Wood. Deep rich green foliage. Not suited for edgings, but used for hedges and specimens. Excellent stock.			
	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Field plants, 8 to 10 in.	\$ 4.50	\$35.00	\$275.00
Field plants, 10 to 12 in.	7.56	60.00	500.00
12 to 14 in.	10.00	80.00	640.00
BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA (<i>Dwarf Box</i>). We have a fine stock of this variety, suitable for edging. Our stock is excellent, heavy and of uniform grade.			
Field plants, 4 to 6 in.		22.50	200.00
Field plants, 6 to 8 in.		31.50	275.00
8 to 10 in., heavy		72.00	
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i> . Page 7.			
COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS PER-PUSILLA. See page 7.			



Partial view of our establishment showing packing houses, etc. Pachysandra in foreground.



NARBERTH, PENNA.

COTONEASTER HUMIFUSA. See page 7.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA. See page 8.

CYTISSUS SCOPARIUS. See page 65.

DAPHNE CNEORUM (*Rose Daphne*).

Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in spring, also again in late summer. Border or rockery, and foreground plant in evergreen plantings. In sun or partial shade; is perfectly hardy. Thrives on rough banks.

Pot grown, 8 to 10 in.	9.00	85.00
Field grown, 8 to 10 in., 12-15 in. spread..	13.50	108.00

EUONYMUS IN VARIETY. See *Ground-Cover Plants*. Pages 9, 10, 11.

HEDERA HELIX. See *Ground-Cover Plants*. Page 11.

HEDERA HELIX GRACILIS. See *Ground-Cover Plants*. Page 12.

ILEX ORENATA (*Japanese Holly*). Open rapid grower. Can be kept dense by occasional clipping. Dark green, glossy foliage; ink black berries. Thrives in sun or partial shade; near seashore and in cities. For foundation and bed planting, hedges and when sheared for formal work.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	3.00	27.00	
24 to 30 in.	4.00	36.00	

ILEX GLABRA (*Inkberry*). Native. Very hardy. Bushy habit. Lustrous, small, green leaves. Black fruits remain through winter. For naturalizing and mixed plantings of evergreen. Excellent undergrowth in open woodland.

12 to 15 in.	1.75	15.75	135.00
15 to 18 in.	2.25	20.00	
18 to 24 in.	2.75	25.25	

ILEX OPACA (*American Holly*). Native. Individual specimen are not productive of berries, therefore should be planted in groups. Fine for borders. Needs protection north of Philadelphia.

18 to 24 in.	2.00	18.00	154.00
2 to 3 ft.	5.00	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.75	63.00	585.00

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI (<i>Drooping Leucothoe</i>). Native. Arching branches with long dark green leaves and racemes of pendant white bell-shaped flowers borne in May. Foliage a rich bronze in winter. Fine ground-cover and foreground plant for Evergreens and Rhododendrons. Moist and shaded situations.			

12 to 15 in.	10.00	90.00
15 to 18 in.	15.00	125.00

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (*Oregon Holly Grape*). Shining green leaves turn rich scarlet in autumn. Striking in May when clusters of yellow flowers appear. Blue-black fruits. Best in half shade and in protected places in combination with other evergreen shrubs.

12 to 15 in.	1.75	15.75	122.00
15 to 18 in.	2.25	20.25	158.00
1½ to 2 ft.	2.75	22.75	

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. See feature page 18.

PYRACANTHA LALANDI (*Laland Fire-thorne*). Semi-evergreen foliage. Popular because of its showy orange scarlet berries in autumn. Excellent trained against walls. Mixed evergreen plantings. Upright Japanese habit.

6-inch pot plants	2.75	25.25
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VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPYLLUM (*Leatherleaf Viburnum*). Medium height; semi-evergreen foliage, long leathery dark green; flowers yellowish white; fruit red to black.

2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. See *Perennials*.
Page 45.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

(COLLECTED STOCK)

WE HAVE our own collector in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and can offer the following varieties in carlots or combination carlots *only*, shipped F. O. B. collecting point. Attractive prices on carlots and combination carlots sent on request.

We always have several thousand collected plants at our nursery for local sales only. **Prices quoted upon request.**

ANDROMEDA. Sun. PIERIS. PIERIS floribunda (*Mountain Fetterbush*). Native. Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub. Covered in early April with upright spikes of white flowers. Foreground plant for evergreen and Rhododendron plantings. Naturalize in woods, on drives, embankments, etc.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (*Mountain Laurel*). Native. Corymbs of rosy-pink and white flowers in June. Bushy habit, fine for massing with Rhododendrons or for naturalizing alone in partially shaded places.

LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM (*Sand Myrtle*). An evergreen shrub resembling Common Box. Well adapted for borders and rockeries. Clusters of small white or light pink flowers at end of stems in June.

PIERIS FLORIBUNDA. See *Andromeda*.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM. Native. Dark green leaves used in foreground of taller Rhododendron and Evergreen plantings. Excellent for naturalizing. Desirable substitute for Rhodo. Hybrids. Flowers pale rose pink.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE (*Catawba Rhodo.*). Rose-lavender blooms in late spring. For Rhododendron borders and beds for naturalizing. A good substitute for Hybrid Rhododendrons.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM (*Rosebay Rhododendron*). Favorite variety for undergrowth in woodlands, natural effects along walks and drives, and for foundation plantings in shady places. Flowers white to bluish-white.



Narrow Leaved or Coniferous Evergreens

OUR evergreens are nursery grown and come balled and burlapped. They can be planted at any time of the year, provided correct planting procedure is followed.

In planting evergreens the soil should be set firmly around the ball, and before quite filling in the hole a thorough watering given.

In all cases, but especially with mass plantings, ground-covers and naturalizing on slopes, bank and terraces, the ground must never be allowed to dry out. During hot, dry spells newly planted evergreens should be watered every afternoon or evening when the sun is off them. In normal weather for the first year they should be watered every ten days or so.

A mixture of Peat Moss and soil, or of Leaf Mould and soil, is of great benefit where the soil is poor.

Never use fresh manure when planting evergreens.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBBI.			
Tall and slender. Open conical growth. Heavy dark scale-like foliage becomes a dark bronze in winter. For accent, specimen and Japanese effects.			
2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 4.50	\$40.50	
3 to 3½ ft.	6.75	58.50	
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS. 10 to 12 feet.			
<i>(Chinese Juniper.)</i> Informal columnar habit. Light green prickly foliage. For formal effects or mixed evergreen plantings.			
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
3 to 3½ ft.	6.75	63.00	
3½ to 4 ft.	8.00	76.50	
JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERI-ANA. 4 to 5 feet. <i>(Pfitzer Juniper.)</i>			
Foliage light bluish-green. An irregular broad, low, spreading shrub. Tolerant of city conditions. Very useful for massing, foundation plantings, rockeries, etc.			
1½ to 2 ft. spread	3.50	31.50	
2 to 2½ ft. spread	5.50	45.00	
2½ to 3 ft. spread	7.00	63.00	
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA.			
1 to 1½ ft. <i>(Spreading Juniper.)</i> Dense mat-like shrub, low and spreading. Bronze winter color. For rockeries, foregrounds and naturalizing on rocky slopes and banks. For ground-covers on terraces, etc. Effective with <i>Pachysandra</i> . See page —			
18 to 24 in.	2.50	19.50	180.00
2 to 2½ ft.	4.25	40.50	321.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
JUNIPERUS SABINA. 2 to 3 feet. Deep green foliage. Vase-shaped. bushy. low grower. For rockeries and foreground. Fine for massing on terraces and slopes. Effective with Pachysandra. See page —			
15 to 18 in.	2.25	19.25	
18 to 24 in.	3.00	28.00	
JUNIPERUS SABINA. TAMARISCI-FOLIA (<i>Tamarix Savin</i>). Distinct trailing variety of above. Low, spreading gray-green foliage. Same uses as above variety. Effective with Pachysandra. See page —			
8 to 10 in. spread	1.50	13.50	
10 to 12 in. spread	2.25	18.00	
15 to 18 in. spread	3.00	27.00	
18 to 24 in. spread	3.50	31.00	
JUNIPERUS SABINA HORIZONTALIS. 1 to 1½ ft. (<i>Sabina Prostrata</i> .) (Creeping Savin.) Glaucus green foliage creeping along the ground. For rockeries colony plantings on banks and terraces. Especially effective in combination with Pachysandra.			
12 to 15 in. spread	2.25	20.25	
15 to 18 in. spread	3.00	28.00	
JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA. Prostrate variety. Bluish-green foliage, ascending at ends of branches. For foreground, rockeries, mass plantings on slopes, etc.			
12 to 15 in. spread	3.50		
15 to 18 in. spread	4.50		
2½ to 3 ft. spread	6.75		
JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI. 3 to 4 feet. (<i>Meyer Juniper</i> .) New and rare. Distinct glaucous blue foliage. Retains color throughout the winter. Very hardy. Irregular Japanesque habit. Ideal for rock garden.			
10 to 12 in. spread	4.00	36.00	
12 to 15 in. spread	4.50	40.50	
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (<i>Red Cedar</i>). For formal specimens, accents and screens and for naturalizing effect.			
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	40.00	
4 to 5 ft.	5.50	50.00	
8 to 10 ft. specimens	20.00		
10 to 12 ft. specimens	25.00		

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (<i>Silver Red Cedar</i>). Bluish-gray foliage. Tall and slender form. Accent and foliage contrasts.			
2 to 2½ ft.	4.50	40.50	360.00
2½ to 3 ft.	5.85	51.75	427.00
3½ to 4 ft.	6.75	58.50	
PICEA EXCELSA (<i>Norway Spruce</i>). Rapid grower, dark green foliage. For specimens and screens, windbreaks and hedges.			
1½ to 2 ft.	2.00	18.00	157.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.75	24.00	225.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.50	45.00	
PICEA PUNGENS, GLAUCA KOSTERI (<i>Koster's Blue Spruce</i>). The bluest of Blue Spruces. Of vivid blue, foliage becomes even bluer in winter. Use as a specimen or in very open group planting.			
1½ to 2 ft.	9.90	81.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	13.50		
2½ to 3 ft.	18.00		
PINUS MONTANA, MUGHUS. 5 to 6 ft. (<i>Mugho Pine</i>). Dwarf, mound-like, compact and neat in habit. Dark green foliage. New growth, opening like candles, in the spring. Use similar to Boxbush for low specimens, accent plant, and for rock garden.			
8 to 10 in. spread	1.50	13.50	
10 to 12 in. spread	2.00	18.00	
12 to 15 in. spread	3.00	27.00	
PINUS NIGRA AUSTRIACA (<i>Austrian Pine</i>). Glossy, dark, long, stiff needles. Broad pyramidal growth. For border or mass planting, as screen or shelter. Tolerant of city conditions. Very dependable.			
2 to 2½ ft.	2.75	24.75	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	31.50	
3 to 3½ ft.	5.00	45.00	
PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI. 60-70 ft. (<i>Douglas Fir</i>). Dark bluish-green foliage. Hardy and rapid growing. For groups, specimen and windbreaks. Well-drained situation.			
2 to 2½ ft.	4.50	40.00	
2½ to 3 ft.	5.50	45.00	
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	54.00	

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
RETINOSPERA. PISIFERA FILIFERA.			
<i>(Thread Cypress).</i> 15 to 20 feet. Pendulous, thread-like dark green foliage. For foliage and habit contrast in beds and groups. A dense grower if sheared.			
12 to 15 in.	2.00	15.75	122.00
15 to 18 in.	2.50	22.50	180.00
1½ to 2 ft.	3.50	29.25	248.00
RETINOSPERA AUREA (<i>Golden Thread Cypress</i>). 10 to 12 feet. Similar to the above except foliage is bright golden yellow in color.			
12 to 15 in.	3.25	27.00	
15 to 18 in.	4.25	38.25	
RETINOSPERA OBTUSA GRACILIS (<i>Slender Hinoki Cypress</i>). Dark green foliage. Branches light and graceful at the ends. Slender Japanesque outline; beautiful trees for groups or specimen.			
2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	36.00	
2½ to 3 ft.	5.50	45.00	
RETINOSPERA OBTUSA GRACILIS COMPACTA (<i>Compact Hinoki Cypress</i>). 4 to 5 feet. Japanesque habit. Dense heavy dark green foliage; slow growing. For foreground plantings, hedges, Japanese gardens and rock gardens.			
8 to 10 in.	2.25		
10 to 12 in.	3.25		
RETINOSPERA PISIFERA PLUMOSA (<i>Plume Cypress</i>). Feathery, lightish foliage, readily shearable, becoming dense and compact. Specimen, groups and hedges.			
1½ to 2 ft.	2.70	24.50	
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50	32.50	
2½ to 3 ft.	5.85	49.50	
TAXUS BACCATA, REPANDA (<i>Spreading English Yew</i>). Very low, broad and spreading. Foliage a deep rich green. Hardy in ordinary exposures. For rockeries, foreground, border and low hedges.			
12 to 15 in. spread	3.25	27.00	
15 to 18 in. spread	4.00	36.00	
18 to 24 in. spread	5.50	49.50	
TAXUS CUSPIDATA (<i>Japanese Yew</i>). Dense spreading habit, deep green foliage. Very hardy. Tolerant of city conditions. For rockeries, foundation plantings and mixed evergreen borders.			
15 to 18 in. spread	3.50	31.50	
18 to 24 in. spread	5.50	45.00	
2 ft. x 2 ft. spread	7.75		

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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
TAXUS CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA (<i>Dwarf Japanese Yew</i>). 3 to 4 feet. Irregular, unique outline of Japanesque habit. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short, rich dark green needles. For low unusual hedges, evergreen plantings and rock gardens.			
12 to 15 in.	2.75	24.50	
15 to 18 in.	4.00	36.00	
18 to 24 in.	6.75	63.00	

TAXUS CUSPIDATA, CAPITATA (<i>Upright Japanese Yew</i>). Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For groupings or for hedges and garden use.			
1½ to 2 ft.	5.00	45.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	6.75	58.50	
2½ to 3 ft.	9.00	81.00	
3 to 3½ ft.	11.25		

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (<i>American Arborvitae</i>). Pyramidal form. Dark green foliage; admits severe clipping. Splendid hedge plant, bed and group plantings and naturalizing.			
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50	24.75	202.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	36.00	270.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.50	49.50	
Larger sizes quoted upon request.			

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA (<i>Globe Arborvitae</i>). Dwarf, close compact, gray-green. For accent in formal use and bed and group plantings.			
8 to 12 in.	1.50	11.25	81.00
12 to 15 in.	1.75	15.75	112.00
15 to 18 in.	2.50	20.25	157.00

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS, LUTEA (<i>Pea-body Arborvitae</i>). 10 to 15 ft. Conspicuous golden yellow form, pyramidal outline. For color contrast in evergreen plantings.			
15 to 18 in.		19.25	158.00
18 to 24 in.		24.75	203.00
2 to 2½ ft.		28.25	248.00

N A R B E R T H , P E N N A .

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMID- ALIS (*Pyramidal American Arborvitae*).

Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal use; dense dark green, which it holds throughout the winter.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	2.25	20.25	
24 to 30 in.	2.75	24.75	
30 to 36 in.	3.25	28.25	

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS LITTLE GEM.

2 ft. (*Recurva Nana*). Very low; growing broader than high. Unique for rock garden.

10 to 12 in.	2.25	20.25	
12 to 15 in.	3.25	27.00	

TSUGA CANADENSIS (*Canadian Hem- lock*).

50 to 60 feet. Native. Handsome, graceful, dull green foliage. Grows well in sun or shade. For winter effect in deciduous planting; in groups with other large evergreens. For hedges and wind-breaks; withstands clipping. Invaluable as a specimen tree.

2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	35.50	315.00
2½ to 3 ft.	5.50	49.50	405.00

Larger sizes quoted upon request.

SPECIALTY: Small CANADA HEM-

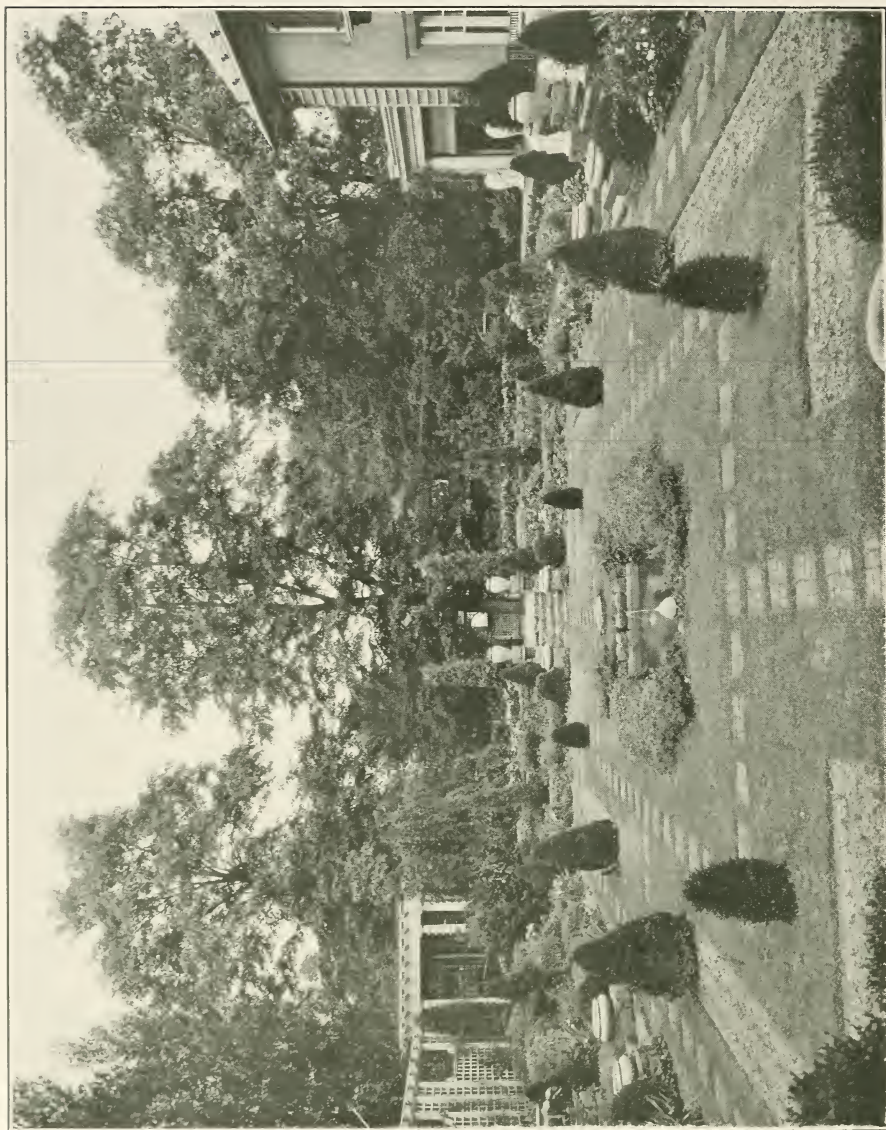
LOCK. We make a specialty of growing collected seedling Hemlock in our nursery for the purpose of supplying small plants in large quantities for woodland planting and naturalizing. Our stock is bushy and compact, and has an established root system. They are very easily planted in this way and give results which collected seedling stock without nursery treatment will not give.

10 to 20 in.			60.00
20 to 30 in.			90.00

TSUGA CAROLINIANA (*Carolina Hem- lock*).

50 to 60 ft. Native. Perfectly hardy at Boston. Darker green than preceding, also fuller habit than Canadensis.

2 to 3 ft.	6.75	63.00	
3 to 4 ft.	9.00	81.00	

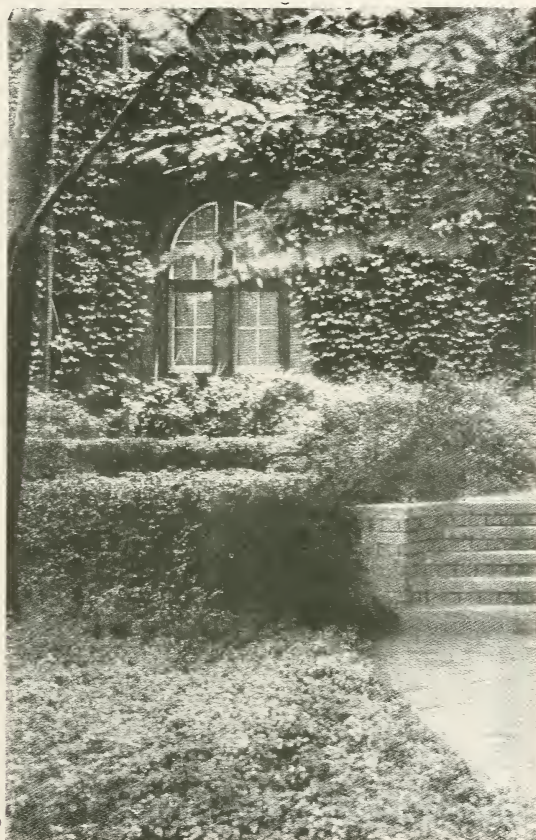


Old Fashioned Sunken Formal Garden



Our Propagating Houses where we grow Ground Cover Plants by the hundred thousand

Pachysandra
Bordering
an
Entrance Way
in the
Shade
of
Maple Trees



Deciduous Flowering Shrubs and Trees

THIS list includes a few trees to which the general shrub information is applicable. (Page —.)

An irregular massing of shrubs gives the best effect. Collectively they are an ornament in any grounds. For emphasizing feature on lawns, or screening the garage, service yard, or any unsightly view. For shielding the porch, relieving harsh lines of houses and buildings. For roadside plantings, along walks and drives, on banks and slopes, as hedges. Sun and shade plantings, for naturalizing in the woods and in the open.

They bloom in succession from spring until fall, give fall color in their leaves and winter color in their bark, twigs and fruits.

When planting prune back the branches about half way and cut cleanly any broken or ragged end of root. The hole into which they are planted should be larger than the root formation. Spread roots out, plant firmly, and water in thoroughly.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (*Glossy Abelia*).

Dwarf; glossy foliage, flowers continuously from July until frost. Arbutus-like pink. Use in masses. Good for foreground plant in mixed shrub plantings, evergreen or deciduous.

12 to 18 in., field grown .....	.75	5.50	45.00
18 to 24 in., field grown	1.50	11.25	

ACER PALMATUM (*Japanese Maple*).

Foliage of young shoots bright red, turn green in summer, scarlet to purple in fall.

6-in. pot plants	2.00	17.50	
1½ to 2-ft. field grown plants	2.00	17.50	
2 to 2½-ft. field grown plants	2.25	20.25	

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM. Extremely showy, dwarf, dense growing shrub. Blood red, star-shaped leaves.

12 to 15 in., grafted	3.50	31.50	
15 to 18 in., grafted	5.00	45.00	

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA. See *Vines*, page 75.

AKEBIA QUINATA. See *Vines*, page 76.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. See *Vines*, page 76.

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI. See <i>Vines</i> , page 16.			
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. See <i>Vines</i> , page 16.			
AZALEA. See also page 41.			
AZALEA NATIVE—DECIDUOUS. Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubby borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers, extending over a period from April until June. Native Azaleas require acid soil. (See paragraph on <i>Azaleas</i> , under <i>Peat Moss</i> , on page 86.)			
AZALEA ARBORESCENS (<i>Sweet Azalea</i>). White flowers in June after leaves appear. Leaves turn bronze in fall.			
18 to 24 in. clumps	2.75	24.75	225.00
24 to 30 in. clumps	3.50	33.75	293.00
AZALEA CALENDULACEA (LUTEA) (<i>Flame Azalea</i>). Brilliant, lemon-yellow and orange flowers, 2 in. across in late May after leaves appear. Mass with evergreens.			
18 to 24 in. clumps	3.25	29.25	270.00
24 to 30 in. clumps	4.00	33.00	293.00
AZALEA CANESCENS (<i>Piedmont Azalea</i>). Fragrant blush flowers, preceding the foliage in May. Plant in masses with a dark background to show flowers to best advantage.			
12 to 18 in. clumps	1.75	15.75	135.00
18 to 24 in. clumps	2.75	22.50	202.50
AZALEA NUDIFLORA (<i>Pinxter Flower</i>). Fragrant rose pink to white flowers, preceding the foliage in early May. Foliage assumes autumn colors of orange and bronze. Fine for dry open places.			
18 to 24 in. clumps	3.25	27.00	225.00
24 to 30 in. clumps	3.75	23.75	
AZALEA VASEYI (<i>Southern Azalea</i>). Shell pink flowers in April preceding foliage. Foliage dark crimson in fall.			
18 to 24 in. clumps	4.00	36.00	
24 to 30 in. clumps	5.50	45.00	
AZALEA VISCOSA (<i>Swamp Azalea</i>). Last of Native Azaleas to bloom. Fragrant white flowers in July. Ideal for damp situation, swampy lands and borders of lakes and streams.			
18 to 24 in. clumps	2.50	22.50	203.00
24 to 30 in. clumps	3.75	31.50	293.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
AZALEA MOLLIS (<i>Chinese Azalea</i>). Blooms in April and May. Rhododendron like flowers in shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot and golden salmon. Use in partially shaded and protected situations. Bordering shrubs and undergrowth among tall trees, etc.			
15 to 18 in.	3.25	27.00	
AZALEA (<i>Louise Hunnewell</i>). Originated in Massachusetts. Quite hardy. Flowers orange-yellow. Similar to above, but flowers are larger and it is hardier.			
12 to 15 in.	3.50	31.00	
BENZOIN AESTIVALE (<i>Spice Bush</i>). Attractive yellow flowers in early spring long before any leaves appear. Red berries in fall. Sun or shade; as underground planting among tall trees, along streams and in woodlands.			
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.75	6.00	45.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	7.75	67.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	9.00	
BERBERIS THUNBERGI (<i>Thunberg Barberry</i>). For base of shrubbery and roadside embellishment, also as a hedge plant. Rich green foliage turning scarlet in the fall. Bright red berries.			
15 to 18 in.		1.75	18.00
18 to 24 in.		2.75	23.00
BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA (<i>new</i>). Red-leaved form of Japanese Barberry. Plant in full sun to obtain best color effect.			
12 to 15 in.		5.50	45.00
BERBERIS IN VARIETY. See <i>Broad-leaved Evergreens</i> , page 48.			
BETULA ALBA (<i>European White Birch</i>). Graceful slender branches. Rapid grower. Plant in groups.			
4 to 6 ft.	2.00	15.75	112.50
BETULA ALBA LACINATA (<i>Cut-leaf Weeping White Birch</i>). Graceful weeping form of above. Prune well when planted.			
6 to 8 ft.	2.50	24.75	225.00
BIGNONIA RADICANS. See <i>Vines</i> , page 76.			

N A R B E R T H , P E N N A .

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
BUDDLEIA MAGNIFICA (<i>Oxeye Butterfly Bush</i>). Graceful panicles of deep lilac-purple flowers. June until frost. Long gray-green leaves. Mass in shrub border.			
2-year strong field plants .....	.75	4.50	40.00
CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS. See <i>Perennials</i> , page 30.			
CATALPA BUNGEI (<i>Bush Form</i>). Grown in special bush form. No main stem. 2 to 3 ft. spread and height.	2.00	18.00	164.00
CALYCARPA PURPUREA (<i>Chinese Beautyberry</i>). Small purplish flowers in August and September. Purple fruits remaining into the winter. Good for borders and bank work.			
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.75	5.50	
CELASTRUS ORBICULATUS. See <i>Vines</i> , page 16.			
CELASTRUS SCANDENS. See <i>Vines</i> , page 16.			
CERCIS CANADENSIS (<i>American Redbud</i>). Profuse rich purple flowers in early spring, before leaves appear. For naturalizing in open and woodland edges, among evergreens, shrub borders and roadside plantings.			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	8.00	72.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	12.00	99.00
CERCIS SINENSIS (<i>Japanese Redbud</i>). More bushy and of smaller stature than the preceding. Very desirable for roadside plantings and similar uses to the above variety.			
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50	
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00	
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (<i>White Fringe</i>). Large growing shrub with rich heavy foliage and lacy flowers. Specimen and shrub borders.			
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	13.00	108.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	18.50	
CLEMATIS IN VARIETY. See <i>Vines</i> , page 17.			

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
CORNUS FLORIDA (<i>White Flowering Dogwood</i>). Small upright tree. White blossoms in early spring followed by red fruits. For planting in groves, bordering woodlands and spring accent shrub.			
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 1.50	\$10.50	\$90.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	18.00	

We have a quantity of White Dogwood of ideal size for planting for future effect, through woodlands, embankments, etc. They are selected 2-year transplants 18 inches and over, with some branches suitable for naturalizing.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 in., twice transplanted	\$ 2.00	\$15.00	\$60.00

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA (<i>Pink Flowering Dogwood</i>). Blooming same time as white variety, making a pleasant contrast. Plant in grove formation for future effect.			
	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 3.50	\$32.00	
2½ to 3 ft.	4.50	40.00	

CORNUS STOLONIFERA (<i>Red Osier</i>). Red bark; white flowers; berries. Of spreading habit. Waterside planting, naturalizing effects and roadsides. Will endure city conditions.			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	3.50	27.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	4.50	36.00

CORNUS STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA (<i>Golden-twig Osier</i>). Young branches bright yellow. Mix with preceding variety for winter color effect. Similar uses as the above variety. Both particularly useful for roadside planting. Prune heavily to encourage young growth, which only gives vivid color. Our plants have well established root systems, having been pruned back.			
3-year field grown; 2 ft. ....	.60	4.50	36.00

COTONEASTER. See *Ground-Cover Plants*, page 7.

CRATAEGUS COCCINEA. Paul's Scarlet. (<i>Scarlet Haw.</i>) Red blooms in May. Orange-scarlet fruit in fall, remaining very late. For hedges, shrub borders, in groups or mass plantings.			
6 to 8 ft., standards	4.50	40.00	
(These standards are ideal for tall formal hedges for French Gardens.)			

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
CRATAEGUS CORDATA (<i>Washington Thorn</i>). Pyramidal habit. Faster growing than the preceding variety. Showy white flowers in spring. Foliage small. Berries in clusters in fall and winter. 3 to 4 ft.	1.50	10.00	
CYDONIA JAPONICA (<i>Flowering Quince</i>). In spring the branches are covered, dark glossy green foliage, and in May the shrub is a blaze of color. Hedges, shrub plantings on rough embankments. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. ....	.75 1.00	5.50 7.50	45.00
CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (<i>Scotch Broom</i>). Curious hardy shrub with small leaflets close to the branches. Myriads of small yellow flowers in spring. Useful for sandy soil and seashore planting, and on dry, rough sandy banks. 3-year transplants .....	.75	6.00	50.00
DEUTZIA GRACILIS (<i>Slender Deutzia</i>). Dwarf. White flowers cover the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies, hedge plantings and roadside plantings. 15 to 18 in. 18 to 24 in.		2.25 3.00	22.50 25.00
DEUTZIA LEMOINEI (<i>Lemoine Deutzia</i>). Early bloomer, white flowers on arching branches. Massing in shrub borders and roadside planting. 1½ to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. ....	.35 .50	2.70 4.00	20.00 30.00
DEUTZIA SCABRA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Tall; flowers tinted with pink. One of the best. Very hardy, vigorous grower. Shrub border and roadside planting. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. ....	.45 .55	3.50 4.50	25.00 33.00
EUONYMUS ALATUS (<i>Winged Euonymus</i>). Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in fall. Tall handsome shrub. Branches winged with corky layers. Individual and group planting. 2 to 3 ft. ....	.90	8.00	65.00
EUONYMUS—OTHER VARIETIES. See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i> , pages 9, 10, 11.			
EVERGREENS. See pages 52-57.			

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
<p>FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). First shrub to bloom in the spring, its bell-shaped yellow flowers are always welcomed. Rich green foliage. Desirable for borders or masses, or on unsightly banks and roadside plantings.</p>			
<p>FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI (Fortune's Golden Bell). Erect spreading branches. Bright yellow flowers.</p>			
2 to 3 ft.		3.25	26.00
3 to 4 ft.		3.50	31.50
<p>FORSYTHIA SUSPENS A (Weeping Golden Bell). Golden-yellow; branches prostrate. Especially good for slopes and banks.</p>			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.50	40.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.80	6.25	58.50
<p>FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA (Greenstem Golden Bell). Deep yellow flowers; dark green leaves remaining on branches later than other varieties. Erect shoots, spreading branches.</p>			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00	55.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.90	7.75	67.50
<p>HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (Witch-Hazel). Tall shrub; yellow flowers in late fall. For borders or in woods, and as screen and naturalistic effects.</p>			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.70	6.00	50.00
<p>HEDERA HELIX. See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i>, page 11.</p>			
<p>HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS. See <i>Vines</i>, page 47.</p>			
<p>KERRIA JAPONICA (Globe Flower). Deep green foliage and bright yellow flowers. Well drained, partially sheltered position.</p>			
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	67.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.25	90.00
<p>KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (Beauty Bush). (New.) A small shrub with slim drooping branches. Abelia-like flowers giving a fountain of pink. Mass in sunny shrub borders.</p>			
2-year, 18 to 24 in.	1.50	10.00	88.00

N A R B E R T H , P E N N A .

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
LABURNUM VULGARE (<i>Golden Chain</i>).			
A small tree bearing long racemes of golden yellow blossoms in June.			
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	12.00	
LIGUSTRUM (<i>Privet</i>). One of our most useful quick-growing shrubs. Excellent in low or high hedges, massing among shrubs, planting through woods as an undergrowth; as a screen; to cover unsightly steep banks and slopes.			
LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (<i>California Privet</i>). Most universally used for hedges either clipped or left as natural screens.			
1½ to 2 ft.		1.00	9.00
2 to 3 ft.		2.00	15.00
LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM (<i>Golden California Privet</i>). Variegated golden and green foliage. For contrast in shrub groupings. Suitable for seashore plant.			
1½ to 2 ft.		8.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft.		10.00	85.00
LIGUSTRUM I B O T A REGELIANUM (<i>Regel Privet</i>). Low spreading shrub, white flowers; black berries. Suitable for borders, hedges, banks and slopes.			
18 to 24 in.		3.50	22.50
2 to 3 ft.		4.25	30.00
Sheared specimen, 1½ to 2 ft. height and spread	1.50		
LONICERA (<i>Bush Honeysuckle</i>). The bush honeysuckles combine dainty fragrant flowers, showy fruits with hardiness. Will grow in sun or shade. For shrub borders and roadside plantings.			
LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (<i>Winter Bush Honeysuckle</i>). Tall, open grower, fragrant white flowers, dark foliage until late in fall.			
1½ to 2 ft.		\$3.00	\$27.00
2 to 3 ft.		4.50	36.00
LONICERA MORROWI (<i>Morrow Bush Honeysuckle</i>). Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruits remaining all the fall. Best known shrub for chicken yards.			
12 to 15 in.		1.50	12.00
1½ to 2 ft.		2.75	18.00
2 to 3 ft.		3.50	25.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
LONICERA TARTARICA ROSEA (<i>Tartarian Honeysuckle</i>). Hardy, vigorous, upright grower. Pink flowers, crimson fruits. Mass in shrub borders and roadside plantings.			
2 to 3 ft.		4.50	28.75
3 to 4 ft.		6.25	36.00
LONICERA TARTARICA RUBRA . Red-flowered form of above. Similar uses.			
2 to 3 ft.		4.50	28.75
3 to 4 ft.		6.25	36.00
LONICERA TARTARICA ALBA . Spreading shrub. White flowers, crimson fruit. Similar uses as T. Rosea.			
2 to 3 ft.		4.50	28.75
3 to 4 ft.		6.25	36.00
LONICERA HALLIANA . See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i> , page 13.			
LYCIUM CHINENSIS (<i>Chinese Matrimony Vine</i>). Spreading shrub for bank and roadside planting; purple flowers in late summer; red fruits.			
18 to 24 in.		3.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft.		3.50	30.00
MAHONIA . See page 50.			
MYRICA CERIFERA (<i>Southern Wax Myrtle</i>). A valuable shrub for poor sandy soils and as an undergrowth. Beautiful rich green foliage turning to purplish bronze tones in the fall.			
1½ to 2 ft.	1.00	7.50	65.00
POPULUS CAROLINIANA (<i>Carolina Poplar</i>). Rapid grower with large lustrous leaves. Excellent for dry places and seashore planting.			
6 to 8 ft.	1.25	10.00	90.00
POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA (<i>Lombardy Poplar</i>). Tall, columnar habit. For accent, contrast of shape in group and screen planting.			
4 to 5 ft.		3.00	25.00
5 to 6 ft.		4.00	35.00
8 to 10 ft., sheered, well-shaped specimens for the garden	2.00		
POPULUS SIMONII (<i>Chinese Poplar</i>). Similar habit to Lombardy; is a fast grower; more beautiful foliage than Lombardy.			
5 to 6 ft.		5.00	45.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
POLYGONUM AUBERTII. See Vines, page 18.			
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA (<i>Common Buckthorn</i>). Tall, twiggy shrub, for hedges or border, naturalistic effects and screens. White flowers in June, black fruit.			
2 to 3 ft.		2.75	18.00
3 to 4 ft.		3.50	27.00
RHUS COTINUS. 10 to 12 ft. (<i>Smoke Tree</i> or <i>Purple Fringe</i> .) Feathery smoke-like blossoms in June. For naturalizing along woodland edge, waste land, etc.			
2 to 3 ft.		5.00	45.00
RHUS GLABRA. 10 to 12 ft. (<i>Smooth Sumac</i>). Crimson fruits in bunches; rich autumn coloring; thrives in poor soils. Naturalize on rough banks, waste land, etc.			
2 to 3 ft.		4.00	30.00
RHUS GLABRA LACINATA. 4 to 5 ft. (<i>Cutleaf Smooth Sumac</i> .) Delicately cut leaves; grows slowly.			
2 to 3 ft.		5.00	45.00
RHUS TYPHINA. 15 to 18 ft. (<i>Staghorn Sumac</i> .) Picturesque habit; brilliant autumn effect. Same uses as R. C.			
2 to 3 ft.		4.00	30.00
RIBES ALPINUM (<i>Mountain Currant</i>). A hardy, dense shrub, suitable for hedges or mass plantings. Greenish-yellow flowers April and May. Scarlet fruits. Good subject for roadside planting.			
18 to 24 in. ....	.50	4.50	35.00
ROBINIA HISPIDA (<i>Rose Acacia</i>). 5 to 6 feet. Fragrant rosy pink flowers similar to Wisteria. June. Soon develops into a mass. Good for dry banks and roadside planting.			
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	7.00	54.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	9.00	67.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

ROSE MAX GRAF. The very best rose for clothing steep banks or waste lands. A hybrid of *Rugosa* and *Wichuriana*, it combines the best qualities of both. Nearly evergreen, a very rapid grower, foliage insect and mildew proof, habit of growth, prostrate, flowers are deep pink, resembling the wild rose. The foliage being larger, it does not lie quite as closely to the ground as *Wichuriana* and its foliage is more crinkled and attractive. Its rapid growth will permit of wide planting, three feet apart, at least. This variety is very rare.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants 24 inches		7.50	50.00
4-inch pot plants 3 to 4 feet		10.00	75.00
Field plants 3 to 4 feet		10.00	75.00

ROSA WICHURIANA (*The Trailing Rose Wichuriana*). Its spreading branches make a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms. These plants we grow particularly for carpet and ground-cover work.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants 24 inches	3.00	20.00	150.00
4-inch pot plants 36 inches	6.00	50.00	450.00
1-year field plants 48 inches	3.50	30.00	275.00
Special prices on lots of 1000 or more.			

Climbing Roses

Desirable for many purposes, such as covering walls, arbors, trellises, very steep banks, etc.

Cut out old wood and weak young growths every year and they will live for many years. The following varieties are all hardy and require no special protection in winter.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
All Climbing Roses			

ROSA (*American Pillar*). Flowers deep pink with white center followed by red hips.

.85	6.75	54.00
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ROSA (*Dr. Van Fleet*). Flowers borne individually on long stems similar to Hybrid Teas. Fragrant flesh pink flowers. One of the best.

.85	6.75	54.00
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NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ROSA (<i>Mary Wallace</i>). An improved Dr. Van Fleet. Large bright pink flowers, shaded with salmon. Free flowering and hardy.	.85	6.75	54.00
ROSA (<i>Paul's Scarlet Climber</i>). A new climber of exceptional merit. Vivid-scarlet, semi-double flowers on trusses. Best when used for trellis work.	.85	6.75	54.00
ROSA (<i>Silver Moon</i>). Extra large single, silvery white flowers with long yellow stamens. Excellent foliage.	.85	6.75	54.00
BUSH ROSES. Two to four feet high, these roses find their place on front of shrub border, on terraces and in groups by themselves. Summer blooming. The scarlet fruit and bright twigs in winter add a pleasing note of color.			
ROSA HUGONIS (<i>Golden Yellow Rose of China</i>). Upright spreading habit; single, deep yellow, fragrant flowers in May. Mass on terraces, in borders, etc.			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.85	7.50	68.00
ROSA RUGOSA. Sturdy, vigorous grower, desirable as a shrub rose for hedges, borders, mass plantings and background work in sunny positions. Single, rosy-carmine blooms.			
2-year field ....	.75	5.50	45.00
ROSA RUGOSA ALBA. Pure white.			
2-year field ....	.75	5.50	45.00
ROSA SETIGERA (<i>Prairie Rose</i>). White changing to pink flowers in June. Slender arching branches with dull red bark. For terrace, shrub borders and naturalizing.			
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.50	45.00
SALIX ROSEMARIEFOLIA (<i>Rose Marie Willow</i>). 8 to 10 feet. Small, round-headed, bushy tree with long slender branches and narrow leaves. Shrub-like habit. Excellent for massing in wet, waste places.			
2 to 3 ft.		4.50	40.00
3 to 4 ft.		5.50	50.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS (<i>American Elderberry</i>). Quick growing; white flowers in flat panicles in mid-summer, followed by edible black fruits. For naturalizing, hedges on property lines on extensive grounds, for bird gardens and for small fruit garden. Sun or partial shade in heavy soil.			
3 to 4 ft.		5.50	50.00
4 to 5 ft.		6.25	54.00
SAMBUCUS NIGRA AUREA (<i>Golden European Elder</i>). Upright, with golden foliage. Will thrive in moist places. One of the best golden-foliage shrubs for contrast in the shrub border.			
3 to 4 ft.		5.50	50.00
4 to 5 ft.		6.25	54.00
SORBUS AUCUPARIA (<i>European Mountain Ash</i>). Conspicuous orange-scarlet berries in autumn. Attractive foliage. Popular for small lawns, for grouping in large lawns and parks, for woodland edges and effective avenue planting.			
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00	
6 to 7 ft.	1.75	15.00	
SPIREA . A species of shrubs useful in every place—in garden, for roadside planting, covering banks, background for perennial borders, for hedges and naturalizing in moist and dry soil. They include medium and dwarf varieties, blooming from early spring to mid-summer.			
SPIREA BILLARDI (<i>Billiard Spirea</i>). Tall grower; rose pink flowers in July and August. Shrub groups and natural plantings in moist soil.			
18 to 24 in.		2.75	26.00
24 to 30 in.		4.50	34.00
SPIREA BUMALDI (<i>Anthony Waterer</i>). A medium grower, rose-pink flowers from June until frost by cutting off fading flowers. Foreground plantings.			
18 to 24 in.		3.25	30.00
24 to 30 in.		5.00	40.00
SPIREA FROEBELI . Vigorous spreading growth. Taller growing than above and decided improvements in foliage and color of flowers. Beautiful autumn tints. Mass planting.			
18 to 24 in., 3-yr., strong field		3.25	30.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (<i>Bridal Wreath</i>).			
Tall grower; shining green foliage; white rose-like flowers on stems 1 to 2 inches stud the branches in early May. Sheltered position.			
1½ to 2 ft.		2.75	26.00
2 to 2½ ft.		4.50	34.00
SPIREA RICHMENSIS . Flowers deep pink in large clusters. A fine plant and quite rare.			
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	75.00
SPIREA THUNBERGI (<i>Thunberg Spirea</i>). Medium shrub; spreading branches; light green foliage; small pure white flowers in earliest spring. Hedge plant and shrub borders.			
18 to 24 in.		2.75	26.00
24 to 30 in.		4.50	34.00
SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (<i>Van Houtte Spirea</i>). Medium height, of merit for lawn specimen or massing. White flowers in May.			
2 to 3 ft.		4.50	40.00
3 to 4 ft.		6.00	54.00
STEPHANANDRA INCISA . Used principally for foliage beauty which is tinted red in spring and red and purple in fall. Small white flowers. Plant closely on banks and roadsides. Unusually fine hedge plant.			
18 to 24 in., field ....	.50	4.50	35.00
SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS (<i>Snowberry</i>). Large white berries in September. Thrives in any situation. For foreground, bank, roadside and terrace plantings and naturalizing.			
2 to 3 ft.		5.00	45.00
3 to 4 ft.		6.25	50.00
SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS (<i>Coralberry</i>). Wine-red berries persisting throughout the winter. More spreading than above variety. Same uses.			
2 to 3 ft.		6.25	50.00
3 to 4 ft.		7.50	65.00
SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS . For roadside planting. We offer the following plants as being the desirable size to gain the effect desired for such a purpose. Plant 18 inches to two feet apart.			
1-year, field, 12 to 15 in.		\$10.00	\$90.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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SYRINGA (*Lilac*). Universal favorites. Adapted for shrub borders, groups, screens, specimen or hedge planting in any sunny situation. Fragrant flowers in spring. Lilacs thrive in good garden, preferring a heavy loam. Fertilize with Bone Meal. Remove all dead flowers before they go to seed.

Prices for ten or more of any of the following varieties sent upon request:

SYRINGA JAPONICA (*Japanese Tree Lilac*). 25 to 30 feet. Loose bunches of creamy white flowers. June and July. Handsome foliage; smooth shiny bark.

SYRINGA JOSIKEA (*Hungarian Lilac*). 9 to 10 feet. Rosy-lilac flowers. June. Good deep green rough foliage. Rather loose open habit.

SYRINGA PERSICA (*Persian Lilac*). 8 to 9 feet. Arching branches, small leaves. The fragrant lilac flowers freely produced in loose clusters; hardy.

SYRINGA PERSICA RUBRA (*Red Persian Lilac*). Similar to the above except flowers are purplish-red. Specimen. 4 feet.

SYRINGA VULGARIS (*Common Purple Lilac*). 12 to 15 feet. The old-fashioned Lilac.

SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA (*Common White Lilac*). 10 to 12 feet. The fragrant white sort.

TAMARIX AFRICANA (*African Tamarix*). Reddish-brown bark, slender spreading branches with feathery foliage and pink feathery flower panicles. For foliage contrast. Tolerant of seaside and dry soils. If cut to the ground every year will come up thick and strong the following season.

2 to 3 ft.	\$5.00	\$35.00
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ULMUS AMERICANA (*American Elm*). Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting.

6 to 8 ft.	10.00	90.00
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NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ULMUS MOLINE. A select strain, grafted, having large handsome foliage. Grows vigorously and quickly; develops into a dense conical specimen with central leader; smooth clean bark.			
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	7.00	
4 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00	
ULMUS PUMILA (<i>Chinese Elm</i>). Introduced by Mr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum. Very hardy. Thrives in dry locations. The fastest growing of trees, it is desirable for a screen to shut out unsightly views, to hold steep banks from washing and all places where quick growth is desired.			
12 to 18 in., twice transplanted		7.50	65.00
18 to 24 in.		10.00	85.00
VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM. See page 50.			
WISTERIA CHINENSIS. See page 18.			
ZANTHORIZA APIFOLIA (<i>Yellowroot</i>). Dwarf spreading shrub. Bright green leaves turn golden in fall. 18 inches high. Foreground for shrubs, for holding steep terraces and banks in sun and shade. Roots spread quickly and thickly and prevent erosion. Thrives on dry sandy soil and wet places. Excellent roadside shrub. Excellent undergrowth.			
10 to 12 in. ....	.50	4.00	35.00

Climbing Vines and Creepers

Fast growing plants, useful in relieving the harshness of corners of buildings and giving quick shade over verandas, porches and trellises.

On steep banks they prevent erosion.

For covering over neglected, unsightly places and making them beautiful.

The Euonymus, English Ivy, Virginia Creeper and Clematis are shade enduring while others excel for their flowering qualities and rapid growth, as Wisteria and Polygonum.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (<i>Bower Actinidia</i>). 20 to 30 feet. Japanese climbing plant. Quick grower. Purplish-white flowers in July. Rich dark green foliage. Yellow edible fruits.			
2-year field plants .....	.65	5.50	45.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
AKEBIA QUINATA (<i>Five-leaf Vine</i>). Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate-colored, fragrant flowers. Ornamental and graceful appearance, giving light shade. Does best in sun. For banks, rocky roadsides and moist places.			
2-year field plants .....	.65	5.50	45.00
AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (<i>Virginia Creeper</i>). Rapid growing for fences, excellent ground cover for rocky slopes and banks; fall foliage rich crimson. Withstands partial shade.			
4-in. pot plants .....	.65	5.50	45.00
AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHI (<i>Boston Ivy</i>). Unequalled as a wall vine, rapid growth and good fall color.			
4-in. pot plants .....	.75	6.50	50.00
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (<i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>). 30 to 40 ft. Rapid growing vine. Large, thick, round leaves and curious pipe-shaped brown flowers. For porch, arbors or anywhere dense summer shade is desired.			
Pot plants .....	.65	5.50	45.00
BIGNONIA RADICANS (<i>Trumpet Creeper</i>). Strong climber of heavy growth. Adapted for covering stone and rail fences, old trees, stumps and telephone poles, training on walls, etc. Orange flowers in mid-summer.			
2-year field grown .....	.50	3.50	27.00
CELASTRUS ORBICULATUS (<i>Japanese Bittersweet</i>). Rampant climbing shrub. Luxuriant green foliage and in autumn is covered with bright orange fruits. Valuable for covering banks or rocky ground.			
2-year field .....	.40	3.50	25.00
CELASTRUS SCANDENS (<i>Bittersweet</i>). Native. Hardy, rapid grower, does well in sun or shade. Ovate, glossy green foliage, turning yellow in autumn. Showy drooping clusters of orange fruits in fall, clinging to the branches throughout the winter.			
1 year field plants .....	.75	5.50	45.00
2-year field plants .....	.85	7.50	60.00

NARBERTH, PENNA.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
CLEMATIS. Large flowering. Large flowering Clematis require rich deep soil and should be planted with crown 3 inches below the surface of soil. For verandas and trellises.			
CLEMATIS HENRYI. White, broad-petaled variety. Constant bloomer.			
2-year field plants .....	.75	5.50	45.00
CLEMATIS JACKMANNI. Deep violet-purple, broad-petaled flowers.			
2-year field plants .....	.75	5.50	45.00
CLEMATIS EDOUARD ANDRE. Rich dark crimson.			
2-year field plants .....	.75	5.50	45.00
CLEMATIS PANICULATA (<i>Sweet Autumn Clematis</i>). Rapid grower, handsome foliage, completely covered with white flowers in late summer.			
2-year field plants .....	.50	3.50	25.00
EUONYMUS IN VARIETY. See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i> , pages 9, 10, 11.			
HEDERA HELIX. See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i> , page 11.			
HEDERA HELIX GRACILIS. See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i> , page 12.			
HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS. This splendid hardy climber is but little known and deserves more extensive cultivation. It climbs by its rootlets like English Ivy. Its foliage is bright green, and numerous white flat flower-cymes are produced which average 8 to 10 inches in diameter, in June.	1.75	15.00	
LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA. See <i>Ground-Cover Plants</i> , page 13.			

HUGH B. BARCLAY

POLYGONUM AUBERTI (*Silver Lace Vine*). A strong climber to 25 feet. Fresh green foliage tightly bronzed at the tips, and a profusion of silvery, lacy flowers in erect sprays, even more beautiful than the popular Clematis Paniculata, which blooms at about the same time. Trellis, porch, tree trunk, wall or any devised support.

Per Each Per 10 Per 100

2-year field plants 7.50 60.00

WISTERIA CHINENSIS. A vine very well known, but not used often for its best purpose, that of covering steep banks and low walls. Such uses of this plant are beautiful and make the waste places a decided joy. Lavender purple flowers. Rapid grower. Perfectly hardy.

Distance to Plant

6-inch pot plants 3 to 4 feet 1.00 10.00 90.00



Scene in our Nursery—*Buxus Sempervirens*

Plants for Special Purposes

To help our customers in the selection of plants for special purposes and particular situations with respect to sun and shade.

These plants are all listed and described in the main catalogue.

Ground Cover Plants

See Introduction to Ground-Cover Plants (Page 6)

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Convallaria majalis	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	7
Coton. hor. perpusilla	7
Cotoneaster Humifusa	7
Cotoneaster microphylla	8
Daphne oneorum	49
Dianthus Deltoides	8
Epilobium hectori	8
Erica in variety	35
Euonymus radicans	9
Euonymus radicans variegata ...	9
Euonymus radicans kewensis ...	9
Euonymus radicans colorata	10
Euonymus radicans acutus	11
Euonymus radicans carrieri	10
Euonymus radicans vegetus	10
Hedera Helix	11
Hedera Helix Gracilis	12
Helianthemum (All varieties) ...	12
Hernaria glabra	12
Hypericum calycinum	13
Hypericum reptans	13
Iberis (All varieties)	39
Lonicera japonica Halliana	13
Lysimachia nummularia	13
Nepeta Glechoma	14
Nepeta Mussini	14
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS.	
	15-18
Phlox subulata (All varieties) ..	19
Plumbago larpentae	19
Rosa Max Graf	70
Rosa Wichuriana	70
Sedums (All varieties)	20
Teucrium chamaedrys	21
Thymus (All varieties)	21
Veronica repens	22
Veronica rupestris	22, 79
Vinca minor	22

SHADE	Page
Ajuga genevensis	6
Ajuga reptans	6
Asarum canadense	29
Campanula carpatica	30
Convallaria majalis	7
Cotoneaster horizontalis	7
Cot. hor. perpusilla	7
Cotoneaster Humifusa	7
Cotoneaster Microphylla	8
Daphne oneorum	49
Epigaea repens	8
Euonymus radicans	9
Euonymus radicans variegata ...	9
Euonymus radicans kewensis ...	9
Euonymus radicans colorata	10
Euonymus radicans acutus	11
Euonymus radicans carrieri	10
Euonymus radicans vegetus	10
Ferns in variety	36, 37
Gaultheria procumbens	11
Hedera Helix	11
Hedera Helix Gracilis	12
Hypericum calycinum	13
Iberis (All varieties)	39
Iris cristata	39
Lonicera japonica Halliana	13
Lysimachia nummularia	13
Mitchella repens	14
Myosotis	40, 41
Nepeta glechoma	14
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS.	
	15-18
Plumbago larpentae	19
Rosa Max Graf	70
Rosa Wichuriana	70
Sedums (All varieties)	20
Shortia galacifolia	20
Stachys lanata	21
Teucrium chamaedrys	21
Veronica repens	22
Veronica rupestris	22
Vinca minor	22

Rock-Garden Plants

As noted these plants are described in main catalogue. All of them have a particular use in the rock garden, either for color and carpet effect, and are most desirable for quantity use in and around the rock garden.

SUN Only	Page
Alyssum (All varieties)	27
Anemone pulsatilla	27
Aquilegia (All varieties)	28
Arneria	28
Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi	6
Aster alpinus	29
Aster Mauve Cushion	29
Aubrietia deltooides	29
Callirhoe involucrata	7
Cerastium tomentosum	30
Dianthus (All varieties)	8, 33
Epilobium hectori	8
Erica (All varieties)	35
Helianthemum (All varieties)	12
Hernaria glabra	12
Hypericum (All varieties)	13
Iberis (All varieties)	39
Iris pumila (All varieties)	39
Lysimachia nummularia	13
Nepeta Mussini	14
Phlox subulata (All varieties)	19
Thymus (All varieties)	21
Tunica saxifraga	44
Veronica amethystina	44
"Royal Blue"	45
Veronica repens	22
Veronica rupestris	22
Veronica "True Blue"	45
Violas	45

SUN AND SHADE

Ajuga genevensis	6
Ajuga reptans	6
Arenaria montana	28
Campanula carpatica	30
Dicentra eximia	34
Ferns in variety	36
Gentiana andrewsi	37
Iris cristata	39
Mertensia virginica	40
Mitella Diphylla	40
Myosotis	40, 41

	Page
Nepeta glechoma	14
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS,	15-18
Phlox amoena	41
Phlox divaricata	41
Plumbago larpentae	19
Sedums (All varieties)	20, 42
Trillium grandiflorum	43
Vinca minor	22

SHRUBS AND VINES

(SUN AND SHADE)	Page
Azalea (All varieties)	47, 61
Cotoneaster (All varieties)	8, 9
Daphne oneorum	49
Euonymus radicans	9
Euonymus radicans variegata	9
Euonymus radicans kewensis	10
Euonymus radicans colorata	10
Euonymus radicans acutus	11
Euonymus radicans carrieri	10
Euonymus radicans vegetus	10
Hedera Helix. (All varieties)	11, 12
Leucothoe catesbaei	50

DWARF EVERGREENS AND

SHRUBS—SUN	Page
Berberis verruculosa	48
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana	52
Juniperus communis depressa	52
Juniperus sabina	53
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia	53
Juniperus sabina horizontalis	53
Juniperus squamata	53
Juniperus squamata meyeri	53
Lavandula vera	39
Pinus montana mughus	54
Retinospora obtusa, gracilis com- pacta	55
Taxus bacata rependens	55
Taxus cuspidata brevifolia	56
Thuja occidentalis globosa	56

Binding and Covering Low Banks and Terraces

The plants under this heading are most suitable and desirable for intimate plantings on banks and terraces near the home.

Arranged in combination with thought as to foliage and flower effect and color, an all the year-round interest can be achieved.

All plants are described in the main catalogue.

HERBACEOUS AND DWARF EVERGREEN PLANTS

SUN	Page	SHADE	Page
<i>Achillea filipendula</i>	26	<i>Achillea filipendula</i>	26
<i>Achillea millefolium roseum</i>	26	<i>Achillea millefolium roseum</i>	26
<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	26	<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	6
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	6	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	6
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	6	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	30
<i>Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi</i>	6	<i>Hemerocallis</i> (All varieties)	38
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	29	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	13
<i>Aster Mauve Cushion</i>	6	<i>Iberis</i> (All varieties)	39
<i>Aubrietia deltoides</i>	29	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	13
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	30	<i>Myosotis</i>	40, 41
<i>Caryopteris mastacanthus</i>	30	<i>Nepeta glechoma</i>	14
<i>Caryopteris mastacanthus</i>	30	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	15, 18
<i>Chrysanthemum articum</i>	31	<i>Plumbago larpentae</i>	19
<i>Dianthus</i> (All varieties)	8, 33	<i>Sedums</i> in variety	20
<i>Erica</i> (All varieties)	35	<i>Vinca minor</i>	22
<i>Ferns</i>	36, 37		
<i>Helianthemum</i> (All varieties) ..	12		
<i>Hemerocallis</i> (All varieties)	38		
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	13		
<i>Hypericum reptans</i>	13		
<i>Iberis</i> (All varieties)	39		
<i>Lavandula vera</i>	39		
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	13		
<i>Myosotis</i>	40, 41		
<i>Nepeta glechoma</i>	14		
<i>Nepeta Mussini</i>	14		
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS	15, 18		
<i>Phlox subulata</i> (Various)	19		
<i>Plumbago larpentae</i>	19		
<i>Sedum</i> (All varieties)	20		
<i>Veronica repens</i>	22		
<i>Veronica rupestris</i>	22		
<i>Vinca minor</i>	22		

CLIMBERS—SUN AND SHADE Page

<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	76
<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	9
<i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i> ...	9
<i>Euonymus radicans kewensis</i> ...	10
<i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i>	10
<i>Euonymus radicans acutus</i>	11
<i>Euonymus radicans carrieri</i>	10
<i>Euonymus radicans vegetus</i>	10
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	11
<i>Hedera Helix Gracilis</i>	12
<i>Rosa Max Graf</i>	70
<i>Rosa Wichuriana</i>	70

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS (SUN AND SHADE)

	Page		Page
<i>Azalea</i> (All varieties)	47, 61	<i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i> ..	53
<i>Berberis</i> (All varieties)	48, 62	<i>Juniperus sabina horizontalis</i> ...	53
<i>Cotoneaster</i> (All varieties) ...	7, 8	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	53
<i>Daphne oneorum</i>	49	<i>Juniperus squamata meyeri</i>	53
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	65	<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	50
<i>Juniperus pfitzeriana</i>	52	<i>Pinus montana mughus</i>	54
<i>Juniperus depressus</i>	52	<i>Zanthoriza apiifolia</i>	75
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	53		

Binding and Covering Steep, Washed-Out Banks and Terraces

The plants in the following list have singular merit for the above purpose.

All of the plants will root firmly on, and cover and hold, steep, washed out ugly banks and terraces, changing them into places of foliage and flower-clothed beauty.

The use of small pot-grown or field-grown plants is most satisfactory. The use of small plants of various trees and shrubs closely planted and kept pruned creates a thicket-like growth which is immediately effective.

All plants listed are described in main catalogue.

PERENNIALS AND CLIMBERS

	Page
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	76
<i>Aster Mauve Cushion</i>	6
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	76
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	31
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	77
* <i>Euonymus radicans</i>	9
* <i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i> ..	9
* <i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i> ...	10
* <i>Euonymus radicans acutus</i>	11
* <i>Euonymus radicans (carrieri)</i> ...	10
*Ferns in variety	36
* <i>Hedera Helix</i>	11
* <i>Hedera Helix Gracilis</i>	12
* <i>Hemerocallis</i>	38
* <i>Lonicera jap. Halliana</i>	13
*PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS,	
	15-18
<i>Phlox subulata (various)</i>	19
* <i>Rosa Max Graf</i>	70
* <i>Rosa Wichuriana</i>	70
<i>Thymus (All varieties)</i>	21
<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	44
* <i>Vinca minor</i>	22
<i>Wisteria chinensis</i>	78

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS

	Page
<i>Berberis (All varieties)</i>	47, 62
<i>Cornus Alba siberica</i>	64
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	64
* <i>Cotoneaster Horizontalis</i>	7
* <i>Cotoneaster Humifusa</i>	7
* <i>Cydonia japonica</i>	65
* <i>Cytissus scoparius</i>	65
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	65
* <i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	66
* <i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	66
* <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	66
* <i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</i> ..	52
* <i>Juniperus communis depressus</i> ..	52
* <i>Juniperus sabina and varieties</i> ..	53
* <i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	50
* <i>Ligustrum (All varieties)</i>	67
<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>	67
<i>Lycium chinensis</i>	68
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	69
<i>Rhus in variety</i>	69
<i>Robenia hispida</i>	69
<i>Rosa Hugonis</i>	71
<i>Rosa Rugosa</i>	71
<i>Rosa Setigera</i>	71
* <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	72
* <i>Sambucus nigra aurea</i>	72
<i>Spiraea (All varieties)</i>	72, 73
* <i>Symphoricarpus racemosus</i>	73
* <i>Symphoricarpus vulgaris</i>	73
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	74
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	74
* <i>Zanthoriza apiifolia</i>	75

All varieties are for sun and those which have an * are for semi-shade as well.

Roadside Embellishment

What can give more pleasure than well-kept roadsides?

Nothing is so bleak as walking or motoring along roads, the sides of which lie desolate, untidy and barren.

There are many plants which beautify and thrive and are especially adapted for this purpose, and we have here listed some of the most suitable.



The object of roadside planting should be to obtain a natural effect. Therefore the plants used should be planted in large irregular masses. Best results are obtained by using small, well-rooted plants, planted closely. Use plants which will bear out the natural atmosphere in the locality and give beauty with naturalistic effect.

These plants will be found in the main catalogue.

Write for our booklet on Roadside Planting and Planning.

HUGH B. BARCLAY

ROADSIDE EMBELLISHMENT

(Continued)

PERENNIALS AND CLIMBERS

	Page
*Achillea (All varieties)	26
*Ajugas (Bugle)	6
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	76
*Aster Manve Cushion	6
*Asclepias tuberosa	29
Baptisia	29
Celastrus scandens	76
*Euonymus radicans	9
*Euonymus radicans variegata	9
*Euonymus radicans colorata	10
*Euonymus radicans acutus	11
*Euonymus radicans carrieri	10
*Euonymus radicans vegetus	10
*Eupatoriums	35
*Ferns	36, 37
*Hedera Helix	11
*Hemerocallis	12
*Iris pseudacorus	39
*Iris versicolor	39
*Lonicera Halliana	13
Lythrum roseum superbum	40
*Lysimachia nummularia	13
*Nepeta glechoma	14
Nepeta Mussini	14
*PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS	15, 18
Phlox in variety	19, 41
*Rosa Max Graf	70
Hosa Hugonis	71
*Rosa Rugosa	71
*Rosa Setigera	71
*Rosa Wichuriana	70
*Sedum spectabile	42
*Sedum spectabile Brilliant	43
Thymus (All varieties)	21
*Vinca minor	22
Wisteria chinensis	78

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

	Page
*Andromeda floribunda	51
*Azalea (All varieties)	47, 61
*Berberis (All varieties)	48, 62
Cornus florida	64
Cornus alba siberica	64
Cornus stolonifera	64
*Cotoneaster horizontalis	7
*Cydonia japonica	65
Cytissus scoparius	65
*Daphne oneorum	49
Deutzia (All varieties)	65
*Forsythia suspensa	66
Forsythia viridissima	66
*Juniperus (All varieties)	52, 53
*Ligustrum (All varieties)	67
Lonicera (All varieties)	67, 68
*Leucothoe catesbaei	50
Lycium chinensis	68
Myrica cerifera	68
*Pinus, (various)	54
*Picea, (various)	54
*Pseudotsuga Douglasi	54
Rhamnus cathartica	69
Rhus (All varieties)	69
Robinia hispida	69
*Sambucus canadensis	72
*Sambucus nigra aurea	72
*Symphoricarpus racemosus	73
*Symphoricarpus vulgaris	73
*Tsuga canadensis	57
*Thuja occidentalis	56
Thuja occidentalis globosa	56
Thuja occidentalis lutea	56

All varieties for sun and those which are * are for shade as well.

Plants for Woodlands and Shady Situations

The varieties here listed are ideal subjects for planting along rock-strewn woodland banks, open, uninteresting woodland, along streams, flanking woodland paths, massing along shady drives and borders of woods.

These plants are all listed in the main catalogue.

HERBACEOUS AND EVERGREEN PLANTS

	Page		Page
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	6	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	40
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	6	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	13
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	29	<i>Lythrum superbum roseum</i>	40
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	31	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	40
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	7	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	14
<i>Cypripediums</i> (Native Orchids) ..	32	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	40
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	34	<i>Nepeta glechoma</i>	14
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	34	PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS.	
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	34		15, 18
<i>Epigaea repens</i>	8	<i>Phlox amoena</i>	41
<i>Eupatoriums</i>	35	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	41
Ferns in variety	36, 37	<i>Polygonatum</i>	41
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	11	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	42
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	37	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	42
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	38	<i>Shortia galacifolia</i>	20
<i>Iris cristata</i>	39	<i>Thalictrum</i> (Meadowruess)	43
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	39	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	43
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	39	<i>Vinca minor</i>	22
		<i>Viola pedata</i>	45

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS AND VINES

	Page		Page
<i>Andromeda</i> (<i>Pieris</i>)	51	<i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	50
<i>Azalea</i> (Native)	61, 62	<i>Ligustrum</i> . (<i>Privet</i>)	67
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	62	<i>Lonicera japonica halliana</i>	13
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	63	<i>Ribes alpinus</i>	69
<i>Cornus florida</i>	64	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	51
<i>Cornus</i>	64	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	51
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	64	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	51
<i>Euonymus radicans</i> in var. 9, 10, 11		<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	69
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	66	<i>Rhus</i> in variety	69
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	11, 12	<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	73
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	53	<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>	73
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	49	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	56
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	49	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	57

Woodland and Waste Land Plantings

We are listing plants, trees and shrubs to be used in quantities for the planting of woodlands and waste places where time is not a factor but ultimate results are.

For this purpose we are growing an ever-increasing line of plants and shall be glad to co-operate with you in such plantings, if you will but give us a brief idea of the problem confronting you.

HERBACEOUS AND CLIMBING PLANTS

	Page
* <i>Achillea filipendula</i>	26
* <i>Achillea mille, roseum</i>	26
* <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>	27
* <i>Ajuga, Bugle</i>	6
* <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	28
* <i>Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi</i>	6
* <i>Aster alpinus</i>	29
* <i>Aster Mauve Cushion</i>	6
* <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	29
* <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	29
* <i>Boccinia cordata</i>	29
* <i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	31
* <i>Cypripediums, Native Orchids</i> ..	32
* <i>Digitalis</i>	34
* <i>Dicentra cucularia</i>	33
* <i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	34
* <i>Epigaea repens</i>	8
* <i>Erica (All varieties)</i>	35
* <i>Euonymus radicans (All varieties)</i> ..	9-11
* <i>Eupatoriums</i>	35
* <i>Ferns</i>	36, 37
* <i>Funkia</i>	37
* <i>Gentiana andrewsi</i>	37
* <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	11
* <i>Hamerocallis</i>	38
* <i>Iris in variety</i>	39
* <i>Hedera Helix</i>	11, 12
* <i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	39
* <i>Mertensia virginica</i>	40
* <i>Mitchella repens</i>	14
* <i>Mitella Diphylla</i>	40
* <i>Nepeta Mussini</i>	14
* <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	40
* <i>Lonicera Halliana</i>	13
* <i>Oenothera fruticosa youngi</i>	41
* <i>PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS</i> ,	15, 18
* <i>Phlox (All varieties)</i>	19, 41
* <i>Rosa (All specie roses)</i>	70, 71
* <i>Sanguinaria canadense</i>	42
* <i>Sedum spectabile</i>	42
* <i>Sedum spectabile, Brilliant</i>	43
* <i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	43
* <i>Trollius</i>	44
* <i>Thymus (All varieties)</i>	21
* <i>Viola pedata</i>	45
* <i>Veronica longifolia</i>	44
* <i>Veronica rupestris</i>	22
* <i>Vinca minor</i>	22
* <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	45

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

	Page
* <i>Andromeda floribunda</i>	51
* <i>Azalea (Variouss)</i>	47, 61
* <i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	62
* <i>Caryopteris mastacanthus</i>	30
* <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	63
* <i>Cornus florida</i>	64
* <i>Cornus stoloniferous</i>	64
* <i>Cotonaster (All varieties)</i> ..	7, 8
* <i>Cydonia japonica</i>	65
* <i>Cytissus scoparius</i>	65
* <i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	64
* <i>Daphne oneorum</i>	49
* <i>Deutzia Gracilis</i>	65
* <i>Enonymus alatus</i>	65
* <i>Forsythia (All varieties)</i>	66
* <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	66
* <i>Ilex (Variouss)</i>	49
* <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	51
* <i>Leucothoe catesbaei</i>	50
* <i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i>	51
* <i>Ligustrum (All varieties)</i>	67
* <i>Lonicera (All varieties)</i> ..	67, 68
* <i>Lycium chinensis</i>	68
* <i>Juniperus (All varieties)</i> ..	52, 53
* <i>Myrica cerifera</i>	68
* <i>Picea excelsa</i>	58
* <i>Pinus montana mughus</i>	54
* <i>Pinus nigra</i>	54
* <i>Pseudotsuga Douglasi</i>	54
* <i>Populus caroliniana</i>	68
* <i>Populus italica nigra</i>	68
* <i>Pyracantha lalandi</i>	50
* <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	69
* <i>Rhus in variety</i>	69
* <i>Ribes alpinus</i>	69
* <i>Robenia hispida</i>	69
* <i>Salix Rosemarie folia</i>	71
* <i>Sambucus in variety</i>	72
* <i>Spirea (All varieties)</i>	72, 73
* <i>Symphoricarpus (All varieties)</i> ..	73
* <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	74
* <i>Tamarix africana</i>	74
* <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	57
* <i>Thuya occidentalis</i>	56
* <i>Thuya occidentalis lutea</i>	56
* <i>Ulmus americana</i>	74
* <i>Ulmus pumila</i>	75

*Denotes sun and shade, others sun.

Peat Moss

Peat Moss is an imported form of semi-decayed moss, light brown in color, entirely free from fungus and weed seeds, and has no odor.

Its value lies in its power to absorb nearly sixteen times its weight of moisture and to make friable heavy clay soils, as well as to make light soils capable of retaining moisture.

We have made exhaustive tests with this material in our own nursery and on plantings for our patrons. As a result, we use on our own lands several carloads per year.

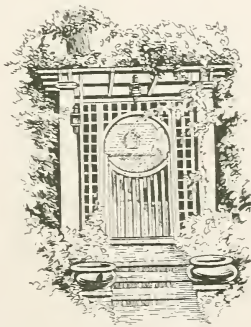
We advise the use of Peat Moss for large plantings of Ground-Cover Plants in other than good garden loam, and on all orders of consequence will supply our patrons with sufficient Peat Moss for such plantings at actual cost to us, F. O. B. New York City, via freight. Bales are sold by cubic contents not weight. Each bale contains sufficient Peat Moss to cover 240 square feet of surface one inch deep.

In planting Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and other broad-leaved plants we can safely say that a mixture of fifty per cent. top soil and Peat Moss will grow any of these plants to perfection.

PRICE LIST

1 Bale	\$5.00
2 Bales	4.00 each
10 or More Bales	3.50 each
50-100 Bales	3.25 each

F. O. B. New York City or Delivered Locally



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